

DAILY REPORT

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China

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UNGA CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW141858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 14 (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly concluded its week-long 8th emergency special session this morning. It achieved a positive result by adopting a resolution which strongly urges the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa and demands the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia without any prevarication, qualification or modification, and not later than December 1981. The resolution, sponsored by 70 Third World countries, was approved by a vote of 117 in favor to none against with 25 abstentions.

The resolution strongly condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It reaffirms its support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, and for its armed struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence.

The resolution calls upon all states to impose against South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the charter and to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order to totally isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

This is a victory for the African nations which requested the General Assembly to convene its current emergency special session to consider the Namibian problem after four draft resolutions calling for implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence and pressing for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa were vetoed by the United States, the United Kingdom and France at the Security Council last April.

Under the resolution just adopted, the General Assembly reaffirms Resolution 435, endorsing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as the only basis for a peaceful settlement. The assembly requests the UN council for Namibia to study the modalities for monitoring the boycott of South Africa and the secretary-general to report to the assembly, as appropriate, but not later than December 31, 1981, on the implementation of the present resolution.

The session began on September 3. Representatives from more than 100 countries took the floor in the 5-day general debate.

Speaking on behalf of the contact group of the Western five-Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the FRG representative said the five had been working actively to revive the negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion. The foreign minister of the five would meet again in New York on September 24 to review the work to date. The objective which the contact group had set for itself was the implementation of Resolution 435 in 1982.

Commission Hits Business Ties

OW111909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Geneva, September 11 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, before closing its 2-week session here today, adopted a resolution condemning the collaboration of the transnational corporations of a number of Western countries with the racist minority regime in South Africa.

The resolution, sponsored by the "group of 77" developing countries, condemns the actions of some countries and their transnational corporations designed to promote and perpetuate their investments in South Africa and Namibia in contravention of United Nations resolutions. It calls for an end to such collaborations with the racist minority regime in South Africa and for the prevention of further new investments and reinvestments by transnational corporations in Southern Africa.

MOSCOW SEEKS TO DISRUPT UN DRA, KAMPUCHEA DEBATE

OW121854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Moscow-Hanoi Tactics at UN--A Fraud Commentary by Correspondent Guo Ping"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--The forthcoming 36th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations will have to deliberate again on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as both Moscow and Hanoi have doggedly refused to implement the UN resolutions demanding their troop withdrawals.

In the recent period, Moscow, Hanoi, Kabul and Phnom Penh have been busy with their diplomacy. The Kabul regime came out with a statement on August 24 proposing bilateral or trilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran as the first step toward a political settlement. Meanwhile, Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin visited Islamabad. Immediately afterwards, Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Kabul regime, visited India and some Middle East and African countries. Vietnamese leader Le Duan also visited Moscow early this month. After meeting with Le Duan, Soviet leader Brezhnev met with Pen Sovan of the Phnom Penh puppet regime, a Vietnamese-trained agent. At the same time, the Phnom Penh regime's "Foreign Minister" Hun Sen visited India, again trumpeting the idea of holding an ASEAN-Indochina regional conference as the first step of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Behind the olive branch is the gun. Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea intruded into Thai territory and waters on several occasions recently, killing and wounding a number of Thais. The government troops of the Kabul regime repeatedly intruded into Pakistan's border areas in the past few days. The immediate purpose of these acts is not difficult to see: to escape from fresh international condemnation at the UN General Assembly by disrupting its deliberation on the Afghan and Kampuchean problems.

One of the measures taken by Moscow and its agents is to try to represent the Kampuchean and Afghan problems, which have an important bearing on world peace and security, as issues of a partial, regional, bilateral or trilateral character. All their proposals--whether on bilateral or trilateral talks between the Kabul regime and its neighboring states, or on a regional conference to be held between Vietnam, Laos, the Heng Samrin regime and ASEAN, or on an international conference to discuss "the international aspect" of the Afghan problem (a suggestion made by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress)--are aimed at shifting the Afghan and Kampuchean problems out of the UN framework and the context of the related UN resolutions. If Moscow's schemes were realized, the over 100 countries who had voted for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly would be ignored en masse. Obviously, this does not tally with the spirit and letter of the said UN resolutions nor with the desire of most of the member states.

The Soviet Union also attempts to have the Phnom Penh and Kabul regimes recognized by the world community by planting their "delegate" in the international gatherings to "represent" the people of the two countries. By so doing, the Soviet Union is trying to violate the will of the people of the two countries against aggression and at the same time creating pretexts for Soviet and Vietnamese troops to hang on there.

Another trick being played by the Soviet Union is to attribute Soviet and Vietnamese aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea to the non-existent "foreign interference" or "threat." Brezhnev's proposal to discuss the "international aspect" of the Afghan problem is not in reference to the occupation of that country by 100,000 Soviet troops who are slaughtering the Afghan people, but the so-called "foreign interference" other than Soviet interference. Moscow says it would consider troop withdrawal only when foreign countries pledged not to make such an "interference." Likewise, the Vietnamese authorities allege that it would consider withdrawing its troops only when "China's threat to Kampuchea" was eliminated. Since such an "interference" and "threat" simply do not exist in life, it is out of the question to "stop" them. And yet without such a "stoppage," the Soviet Union and Vietnam would consider themselves fully justified to station their troops permanently in the two countries. That is the trick.

At the last session of the UN General Assembly, two resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority calling on foreign troops to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This principle should be adhered to. The two resolutions have not been realized only because the Soviet and Vietnamese Governments have not abandoned their stubborn attitude against the will of the overwhelming majority of the nations. At the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, it is only reasonable for the justice-upholding countries of the world to adhere to their principled stand on these matters. The stand of opposing Soviet and Vietnamese aggression taken by Pakistan, Iran and the ASEAN countries should surely receive support from the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries.

IENG SARY ASKS WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR DK UN SEAT

OWI40848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, has written to foreign ministers of 111 countries, appealing for continued support to the legitimate seat and rights of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

In his letters sent on August 17, he urged the various governments to keep up their support at the forthcoming 36th UN General Assembly session.

Vietnam, he wrote, has bogged down in the quagmire of the Kampuchean war and met with numerous difficulties. It has become more isolated after international conference on Kampuchea because of the strong international pressure for its withdrawal from Kampuchea. Hence its various schemes against the legitimate seat and rights of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations.

To put a stamp of legality on the Phnom Penh authorities, he continued, Vietnam has conducted a so-called election under the bayonets of its 250,000 troops. But foreign armed intervention "makes it impossible for the Kampuchean people to express their will in free elections," as the international conference on Kampuchea points out in its declaration, Ieng Sary stressed. "To uphold Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat and rights in the United Nations and other international organs is a just action fully in accord with the morality of the international community. This bears on the basic principles of the international law and the UN Charter," Ieng Sary said.

PRC, U.S. GEOPHYSICISTS DISCUSS OIL SITUATION

OW111230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Chinese petroleum exploration is being done in the Gobi Desert in northwest China, regions of carbonate rocks in southwest China, east China for deep reservoirs and offshore areas, said Niu Yuquan, 46, a geophysicist of the China Petroleum Exploration Development Corporation at a joint meeting here of the Chinese Geophysical Society and the American Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

The offshore regions include the Bohai Bay, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea.

Chinese geophysicists in the last three decades have adopted various seismic methods according to the geological conditions of each oil bearing basin and achieved good results, Niu said. The Gobi Desert and loess highlands in northwest China, the regions criss-crossed by water in northern Jiangsu Province and in Jianghan plain, the mountainous districts and Karst limestone zones in southwest and the basalt zones in Hainan Island and northern Jiangsu were very difficult areas for seismic work, Niu said. However, through long practice, the Chinese geophysicists have understood the seismic problems more clearly.

Niu Yuquan said that China had begun to develop digital recording and data processing in the late 1960's and early 1970's. As a result, China had discovered a series of buried-hill oilfields, for example, the Renqui oilfield in north China found in 1975. He said that China would try to combine seismic methods with other geophysical methods and improve field operations and data processing.

KANG SHIEN DISCUSSES OIL EXPLORATION WITH U.S. GROUP

OW150922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here today with a delegation from the United States McDermott International Inc. led by its vice-president, J. Connie Andrews. During the meeting, Kang Shien said that China was following the consistent policy of using foreign investment and advanced technology to explore for petroleum along China's coasts in cooperation with other countries. He hoped that the delegation from McDermott International Inc. would discuss the possibilities of cooperative design and manufacture of drilling platforms with the Chinese departments in charge of that work.

Liu Fang, vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building, was present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 13 to visit China at the invitation of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

VARIATION TO ARTICLE ON U.S. ECONOMIC WOES

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1614 GMT on 8 September carries a report on a dispatch by XINHUA correspondent Peng Di entitled "Hot Autumn Awaits U.S. Government" which is similar to the XINHUA English version "U.S. Economy One of Several Tasks Facing Reagan" published in the 9 September China DAILY REPORT. The penultimate paragraph in the XINHUA Chinese version reads: "...the two regions. The attitude of the United States toward South Africa and Israel has given people the impression that it is too accommodating and partial toward them. This has resulted in the Third World's growing dissatisfaction with the United States and even the loss of sympathy from major U.S. allies. Unless the U.S. Government can gradually extricate itself from this situation, not only will it be difficult for it to accomplish anything in foreign relations, but it may bring unexpected major losses to its own interests."

COMMENTARY RAPS GROMYKO REMARKS ON SINO-U.S. TIES

OW141505 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Does Moscow Wantonly Attack Sino-U.S. Relations?"]

[Text] Moscow has done its best to wantonly attack Sino-U.S. relations whenever it sees a chance to release a barrage. Not long ago the Soviet foreign minister, A. Gromyko, in an article on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, once again raised an outcry against Sino-U.S. relations. He said: Intensification of tension in the situation in the Far East and the world as a whole is the result of the growing trends in American-Chinese relations. He then threatened that the American-Chinese alignment on a basis hostile to the Soviet Union would receive due consideration from the Soviet Union in the context of its relations with the United States and China.

Why is Moscow so vindictive against growing Sino-U.S. relations? A brief review of Soviet global strategy, especially its East Asian strategy, will clearly answer this question. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union pursues a global strategy of establishing world hegemony with Europe as the focus and East Asia occupying a decisive position in its global strategic thinking. With the intensification of its efforts to seek hegemony, Moscow has stepped up its expansionist schemes in Asia and the Pacific region since the late 1970's. It has supported the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and dispatched troops to invade and seize Afghanistan, directing the spearhead of its aggression against Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf. It has deployed one-fourth of its total military strength in Siberia along with SS-20 guided missiles and Backfire bombers. The size of its Pacific Fleet is only second to that of its northern fleet. The Pacific Fleet has moved southward along the East Asian coast from the western Pacific in coordination with Soviet schemes of aggression in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The move was designed to try to gain control of the important strategical region extending from the Strait of Malacca to the Suez Canal so as to elbow U.S. influence out from this region, outflank Europe and increase Soviet pressure on Western Europe and Japan. This was an important step taken by Moscow as part of its effort to complete its global strategic deployment.

The basic aims of Moscow's East Asian strategy are to gain strategical superiority in East Asia and the Pacific region by expelling the United States from the western Pacific, to encircle and isolate China, to subdue Japan by coercing and luring it at the same time, and to gain control of the Southeast Asian countries step by step. Since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, carried out with Soviet backing, Moscow has menaced Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries and, in coordination with its Pacific Fleet's southward move, put increasing pressure on the ASEAN member countries in an attempt to split and disintegrate them and gain final control of them by defeating them one after another. Moscow will not stop until these basic aims are achieved. But, Moscow's strategical advances in East Asia have enabled the various countries in this part of the world to see more clearly through its hegemonist nature. China has become firmer in opposing Soviet hegemonism instead of being intimidated by its encirclement. To safeguard its interests in the Asian and Pacific region, the United States has improved its relations with China out of its own strategic considerations. The Moscow-backed Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which menaces peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has enabled the Southeast Asian countries to realize that Soviet hegemonism is a real and immediate threat.

Because of common strategical requirements, a joint antihegemonist structure has shaped up involving the United States, China, Japan, the ASEAN and other Asian and Pacific countries. It will be an important force to hold Soviet expansion in check. This is why Moscow has been doing its best to undermine this development and has fabricated rumors one after another to insidiously slander China and sow discord in China's relations with various countries. This is the root cause of Moscow's hostility toward any improvement in Sino-U.S. relations. Whatever Moscow has done to undermine these relations has ended in failure. In the interest of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, China will join all other Asian and Pacific countries in strengthening the antihegemonist structure and strive unremittingly to oppose Soviet hegemonism.

MOSCOW REACTION TO KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS' MEETING

OW141421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Kong Chenxing: "What Is Shown by Moscow Hurling Invectives?"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--Before and after the Singapore meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces, Moscow's propaganda machine attacked the meeting with all kinds of vicious words, saying that the meeting was "an unprincipled deal by politicians," who "performed a farce to rig up a coalition government of counterrevolutionary Kampuchean elements" in Singapore, a "shameless trick," and so on and so forth. Moscow's news agencies, papers and periodicals also slandered the ASEAN countries and their leaders by name. This was the latest demonstration of Moscow's stubborn position with regard to Kampuchea. It shows the following:

--The Kremlin is very afraid of the unity and expansion of Kampuchea's patriotic forces against Vietnam. When Vietnam occupied large chunks of Kampuchean territory with Soviet support, Moscow had counted on Hanoi to conquer the entire Kampuchean nation at one stroke so that it could use Vietnam as an advance base to expand into other Southeast Asian countries. However, in the past 2 years and more, because the Democratic Kampuchean Government has readjusted its policies, the armed struggle led by it has made new developments, and the liberated areas have expanded. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese forces have sunk into the quagmire and can hardly extricate themselves. In the international arena, a vast majority of the world's countries continue to recognize the Democratic Kampuchean Government as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. So the Kampuchean question is now still like a piece of bone caught in Le Duan's throat and making Brezhnev's heart ache. Now, through consultation, the three Kampuchean patriotic forces have for the first time indicated their common desire to unite against Vietnam, decided to hold talks on establishing a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and expressed their determination to drive all Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea. The developing trend of united resistance against Vietnam will throw the Vietnamese authorities into even greater difficulties and upset the strategic plan of their backstage boss.

--Moscow finds itself opposed by the ASEAN countries and the great majority of the countries in the whole world. The meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces and the joint communique issued by them were welcomed by the ASEAN countries and all countries and peoples of the world who uphold justice and oppose aggression. This will keep Moscow and Hanoi in an unfavorable position when the Kampuchean issue is discussed at the forthcoming 36th session of the UN General Assembly. Acting on Moscow's orders, Hanoi recently sent the Phnom Penh puppet regime's "foreign minister," Hun Sen, abroad to propagate the proposal asking ASEAN to hold meetings with Vietnam, Laos and the puppet Kampuchean regime. But the proposal has long since been rejected by the ASEAN countries. This shows that Moscow has no respect at all for the wish of the ASEAN countries and simply ignores the appeals of the great majority of UN member nations for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

--Moscow will continue to support Vietnam to follow the road of aggression and expansion. On the same day as the leaders of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces were meeting in Singapore, Lu Duan showed up at the Kremlin. As Moscow papers and periodicals were attacking the Kampuchean patriotic forces and the ASEAN countries, Brezhnev was clinking glasses with Le Duan and the Heng Samrin regime's "chairman of the council of ministers," Pen Sovan, and lavishing encouragement and support on them. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union would continue to help Vietnam "build up its defense capacity" and provide large-scale military assistance to Vietnam.

The Democratic Kampuchea radio carried a commentary on 11 September, saying that the Soviet Union still will do its utmost to support Vietnam and will not abandon it, and that in their pursuit for hegemony, neither of them can abandon the other. This was well said. Indeed, it is only illusory to think that Moscow and Hanoi may change their stands before they have suffered enough.

SRV TURNS OVER 23 BORDER INHABITANTS 14 SEP

OW150906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Pingxiang, September 15 (XINHUA)--Twenty-three Chinese civilians kidnapped by Vietnamese armed personnel were sent back to China yesterday.

The handing over procedure was held at the zero kilometer-mark on the highway leading from Youyi Guan of China's Guangxi to Dong Dang of Vietnam. The Chinese representative pointed out that the Vietnamese side must stop violating China's territorial integrity and sovereignty by sneaking into Chinese land to carry on sabotage and attacking and kidnapping Chinese civilians. He said that such acts go against the will of the peoples of the two countries.

NHAN DAN HAILS SRV-USSR TIES; MALIGNS PRC

OW111700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese party newspaper, NHAN DAN, reaffirmed editorially today that "full solidarity and all-round cooperation" between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is "a matter of vital importance" to Vietnam, states a report from Hanoi. "One of the prime tasks" before Vietnam, the editorial said, is to "strengthen this solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union."

The NHAN DAN editorial came out after Le Duan and To Huu returned home from their "completely successful friendly visit to the USSR." The result of the visit, it said, "has reaffirmed the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and all-round cooperation." The leaders of the two parties and governments "reached complete identity of views on the present situation and on the future."

The editorial once again maligned China as posing "a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

The gist of the foreign policy of the two countries, it said, is to wage a resolute struggle for a solid world peace and a healthier atmosphere in international politics.

(Hanoi launched its full-fledged invasion of Kampuchea. Soon after the conclusion of a "treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation" with the Soviet Union.)

The paper went on to say that since the signing of the (above-mentioned) treaty "the friendly ties between the two countries have entered a new period of development" and Soviet assistance "has constituted a decisive factor" for Vietnam.

During the Le Duan-Brezhnev talks, it was reportedly agreed that Moscow will continue to provide military assistance to Hanoi which will in turn increase exports to the Soviet Union. The Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that foreign diplomats in Hanoi put Soviet military aid to Vietnam at about two billion U.S. dollars each year.

KAMPUCHEA RADIO COMMENTARY ON SRV-USSR TIES

OW111515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--It would constitute a gross misunderstanding to think that Vietnam would be drawn away from the Soviet embrace by providing it with more aid or consolation, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea today in a commentary on Vietnamese leader Le Duan's recent visit to Moscow. Such a misunderstanding would be harmful to Southeast Asia, the rest of Asia, the Pacific area and the world, the commentary added.

It went on to say that during Le Duan's 7-day visit to Moscow from September 3 to 9, both Le Duan and Brezhnev expressed their satisfaction with the military and economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Brezhnev promised to continue Soviet military aid to Vietnam and to assist Vietnam in building 40 major projects in the next 5 years.

The commentary pointed out that the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation does not aim at promoting peace but at pursuing their common expansionist strategy. The Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea has increased regional tension in Southeast Asia. In the past 3 years, the Vietnamese authorities have ignored the worldwide demand for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea; instead, it has been their scheme to use the occupied Kampuchea as a springboard to carry on their expansion to the entire Southeast Asia.

For years, Soviet aid to Vietnam has increased from 3 million U.S. dollars to 6 million dollars daily just to prop up the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the commentary said. Without the Soviet aid, the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea will be defeated and the Vietnamese scheme to establish the socalled "Indochina federation" will be smashed, it stressed.

The Soviet Union, it noted, requires the Vietnamese service as a proxy, the source of manpower and military bases in order to realize its strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia. To execute its global strategy, the Soviet Union is trying to seize control of the Malacca Strait and Southeast Asia. Once this area is placed under the Soviet control, Moscow will gain an easy access to the South Pacific, the east Indian Ocean and even the entire Indian Ocean.

It said that Vietnam's failure in the war of aggression against Kampuchea would lead to a frustration in the Soviet-Vietnamese strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific Ocean and would severely affect the situation in Afghanistan and some other places. It is for this reason, the commentary said, that the Soviet Union will continue to give all-out support to Vietnam instead of discarding it while confronting with difficulties in various fields, particularly in Afghanistan and Poland.

Driven by their desire to seek hegemony, neither Moscow nor Hanoi will turn against each other. None of them can possibly think of a break between the two countries, the commentary pointed out.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

VODK Radio Editorial

OW120730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea, in an editorial today, urged the need to ensure that the proposed Kampuchean tripartite ad hoc committee will achieve a good result. To ensure this, the editorial stressed, all the parties should observe and implement the four-point joint statement, especially its provision to "refrain from bringing to the public their differences during the whole period of agreement."

The duty of the ad hoc committee, as stipulated in the joint statement signed in Singapore, is to study the principles and structure for the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, the editorial noted. For the success of the ad hoc committee, the editorial continued, the three sides should adhere to the four-point joint statement and pay special attention to their agreement that all the anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea should avoid any clash between themselves and refrain from making public their differences.

The editorial urged the three sides to take the principled stand of unity in negotiation so as to form a coalition government on a foundation with a clear-cut political aim, and to strengthen the struggle against Vietnam's Le Duan aggressor clique militarily, politically and diplomatically.

"On the part of Democratic Kampuchea," the editorial stressed, "it will undoubtedly make resolute efforts to implement the four-point joint statement signed in Singapore."

Kampucheans Urge Adherence

OW130734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the ad hoc committee of the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea declared in a statement yesterday that certain remarks and actions in the last few days have run counter to the tripartite joint statement and that the Democratic Kampuchean side demands adherence to the joint statement by other parties, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The statement says: "Since the signing of the tripartite joint statement in Singapore, there have been some reports running counter to the joint statement, saying that Mr. Son Sann has been appointed as prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea or that Mr. Son Sann will attend the General Assembly of the United Nations as representative of Democratic Kampuchea."

"Therefore," it says, "the Democratic Kampuchean delegation has to declare: The sole agreement reached so far by the three parties is the four-point joint statement signed solemnly in the presence of pressmen from various countries in Singapore on September 4, 1981. There is no other content than the four points."

"At the same time, other signatories to the Singapore tripartite joint statement have repeatedly attacked the Democratic Kampuchean side," it points out. "The above-mentioned false reports and the attacks on Democratic Kampuchea are obviously running counter to the four-point joint statement and detrimental to the work of the tripartite ad hoc committee," it states.

"However," it goes on, "the Democratic Kampuchean side has fully abided by the Singapore four-point joint statement." It stresses, "The Democratic Kampuchean side demands that the other sides adhere to the four-point statement."

Canadian Kampucheans Approve

OW130714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has recently received a letter from an organization of Kampuchean refugees resettled in Canada, which expressed their welcome to the tripartite joint declaration of the Kampuchean patriotic forces, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reports today.

The organization named "Committee for the Salvation of Kampucheans" said in the letter: "In order to unite all the Kampuchean people to fight against the aggression by the Hanoi clique, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan signed the joint declaration in Singapore, which is of historical significance. We send you our heartfelt congratulations. We shall support and are well prepared to work for the future coalition government unconditionally. We'll carry the national salvation struggle through to the end, so that our Kampuchean nation will survive in the world for ever and ever."

"We believe that only by being united as one both at home and abroad, can we be strong enough to liberate our country," the letter adds.

Another organization of Kampucheans in Canada, "Khmer Youth," wrote to the permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations to express their support for the tripartite joint declaration.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KING OF SWEDEN'S VISIT

Meet Ye Jianying, Huang Hua

OW141612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met with King Carl Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia of Sweden in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Welcoming the royal couple to China, Chairman Ye said, "the Swedish people are friends of the Chinese people."

The Swedish king said Sweden and China established diplomatic relations more than 30 years ago and the Swedish people are very much interested in what is happening in China. The king said he had long been looking forward to his China visit.

Among those attending the meeting were Carl Axel Petri, Swedish minister of justice; Ingemar Eliasson, minister of labor and energy; Lt Gen Stig Synnergren, head of His Majesty's military staff, and Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China. Also present were Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister, and his wife and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to Sweden.

Xi Zhongxun Hosts Banquet

OW141644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--In the name of Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, NPC Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun gave a grand banquet in honour of Their Majesties King Carl Gustaf XVI and Queen Silvia of Sweden at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The banquet hall was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Swedish peoples. Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun and King Carl Gustaf XVI spoke at the banquet.

Xi Zhongxun said: "Your Majesty the king is the first Swedish head of state visiting China since the founding of new China. Your visit is a historic event in the annals of Sino-Swedish relations and a significant mark of further development of the amicable ties between our two countries."

He praised the Swedes as an industrious, talented and creative people. He said, "In the past 100 years and more, they have turned a backward agricultural country into a modern industrialized country with their own hands and wisdom." "Today, Sweden is one of the advanced countries in the world in economic development, industrial growth and other fields. There is much for us to learn from you." He said, "The Swedish people love peace. The Swedish Government has pursued a consistent foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment. In international affairs, it has stood for national self-determination and against aggression and expansion and made unremitting efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order and the preservation of world peace."

Xi Zhongxun spoke of the great changes that have taken place since new China was born more than 31 years ago. He said, "Although our economy is not yet developed and we still face many difficulties on our road to progress, our people are working in a dauntless spirit and with one heart and one mind to turn China into a highly democratic and civilized modern socialist power. To attain this grand goal, we need not only stability and unity at home, but a peaceful international environment as well. The Chinese Government and people will unwaveringly carry out a foreign policy of peace and play their part in the struggle against hegemonism and for the preservation of world peace."

Xi Zhongxun said that the common interests and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Swedish peoples have bound them together. "The amicable relations between China and Sweden are based on mutual respect and mutual trust. In recent years, considerable progress has been made in the friendly ties and cooperation between our two countries, contacts between our government leaders have steadily increased, economic and trade relations enhanced and the scientific and cultural exchanges expanded." He expressed conviction that Their Majesties' visit will surely deepen the mutual understanding and promote the friendship and the all-round development of relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields.

Responding, King Carl Gustav XVI said, "It is with much happiness and great expectations that we now begin this visit." He said that since full relations were established 31 years ago, "the relations between Sweden and China are consequently good. No problems have disturbed positive development." "We can with optimism look forward to further development and intensification of these relations." He pointed out, "Already 250 years ago we started up our trade relations. The study of China's history, language and culture has old roots in our country." "Our interest does not only concern China's long and brilliant cultural tradition, but also to a high degree the new conditions, created after the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949. We follow developments in this enormous country with never ending interest."

The king said: "My grandfather, King Gustav Adolf VI, visited China in 1926 as the then crown prince, together with the crown princess, and brought with him strong impressions of China's art and culture, which remained with him all his life. I have my first impressions of China from him. He often talked engagingly about this country's culture and conditions, and this is the foundation for our interest and our expectations. His special interest was archeology and art history, but he also followed with great attention, the new developments in China. This interest is shared by large groups among our people, and the number of Swedes wishing to visit China is constantly growing."

He said, "Our countries are geographically far away from each other and we differ in our views on society and its structure, but this is no obstacle to our understanding. Sweden is a small country with limited possibilities of influencing international development. We strive for disarmament and stability in the world. We have chosen the road of neutrality as a consequence of our historical development, but we also have a desire to contribute to a dialogue over all dividing frontiers in order to create mutual understanding in a troubled world." He said, "In spite of difficulties and problems we want to look forward with optimism to the future. We cannot believe that the world is bound to move towards war and catastrophes. We know that such a development can be stopped if all good forces cooperate." He said, "We appreciate the consistency and stability in China and in Chinese politics. Our cooperation is old and firm. It is a cooperation on long term and on secure basis. I am convinced that it will continue and develop in harmony and mutual understanding. Our two countries want a stable world, built on mutual understanding.

Present at the banquet were Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister, and his wife; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to Sweden, and his wife, and leading members of other government departments and of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Also present were Their Majesties' entourage, and Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China, and Mrs. Sundfeldt.

Visits Tiananmen Square 15 Sep

DW150744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)--His Majesty King Carl Gustaf XVI and Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning in the company of Chinese Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Zhiguang.

UK'S THATCHER RESHUFFLES CABINET, OTHER POSTS

OW150752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] London, September 14 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher has sacked six of her government ministers, three of them in the Cabinet, in a reshuffle announced here this afternoon, following weeks of widespread speculations. The three who lost their Cabinet posts are: Sir Ian Gilmour, lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary; Lord Soames, lord president of the council and the government leader in the House of Lords; and Mark Carlisle, secretary of state for education and science. Their removal was not unexpected in view of their critical attitude towards the monetarist economic policy of the government. Nevertheless, former Employment Secretary James Prior, who has been seen as the leading critic in the Cabinet of Mrs. Thatcher's economic policy, was allowed to stay in the Cabinet but moved to a new post as secretary of state for Northern Ireland.

Three new faces were introduced into the Cabinet as strong supporters of the prime minister's policy. Norman Tebbit, who was promoted to the post of junior minister in the Department of Industry earlier this year, was appointed employment secretary. Nigel Lawson, former financial secretary at the treasury, became energy secretary to succeed David Howell, who took the new post as transport secretary. Lady Young, a former minister of state in the Department of Education and Science, became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and leader of the government in the House of Lords. Other changes within the Cabinet include: Sir Keith Joseph moved from the Industry Department to become secretary of state for education and science, with his former post replaced by Patrick Jenkin. Former Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins took the job of Sir Ian Gilmour as lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary. Former transport secretary is now secretary of state for social services. Francis Pym is also lord president of the council in addition to his formerly-held post as the government leader in the House of Commons.

Another big change, outside the Cabinet, is the replacement of Lord Thorneycroft by Cecil Parkinson as chairman of the Conservative Party. Parkinson is also made the government's paymaster general, a non-departmental job with Cabinet rank.

There were also other changes in the junior ranks of the government. Some of Mrs. Thatcher's firm supporters were brought in.

Today's reshuffle was the second of its kind since Mrs. Thatcher formed the present conservative government about two and half years ago. It affected nearly half of the Cabinet seats except three leading figures in the Cabinet--William Whitelaw remains as home secretary, Lord Carrington as foreign and commonwealth secretary and Sir Geoffrey Howe as chancellor of the Exchequer.

The reshuffle is seen as a victory for Mrs. Thatcher over the "wets" or critics in the Cabinet of her economic strategy. Some commentators here have pointed out that Mrs. Thatcher's overall aim in making the change when the government is about halfway of its term is obviously to strengthen her government in the pursuit of its present hard policy and to prepare the ground for the Conservative Party in the next general elections due in 1984. But how far she can succeed in this direction will remain to be seen.

SPADOLINI, SCHMIDT VIEW NEUTRON BOMB, U.S. TIES

OW130344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, September 12 (XINHUA)--East-West negotiations are necessary, but such negotiations must be held when the forces of both sides are in equilibrium. Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini shared this view with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt when answering questions at a joint press conference they gave here this morning.

Emphasizing the point, Spadolini said that equilibrium is indispensable in such negotiations because without it negotiations will get nowhere.

Schmidt and his entourage arrived here yesterday afternoon for a working visit. He had talks with the Italian prime minister on economic issues, East-West relations, the situation in the Mediterranean and North-South relations. The two leaders found themselves identical in many questions. They were also unanimous of the view that more constant consultations between the United States and Western Europe should be kept up in order to promote mutual understanding. Spadolini expressed the hope that the United States, in rebuilding equilibrium, should give top consideration to the political and psychological situation in individual countries of the Atlantic Alliance. He said Italy's stand on the neutron bomb coincided with that of West Germany.

On the pacifist movement in Europe, Schmidt said: "I cannot take the movement seriously because it has never opposed the Soviet missiles in Europe which have been in place for a long time." Instead, he said, they protested against the missiles of the West yet to be deployed in Europe.

The two sides agreed that extensive consultations should be held among the allied countries over their propositions on the neutron bomb though they shied from making their propositions clear.

Turning to economic issues, Schmidt said that the economic recession now gripping Europe resulted not only from higher oil prices but also from the high interest-rate policy of the United States which has left negative effects on Western Europe's economy.

The West German chancellor pointed out that naturally, the United States is important to Europeans. But, the Europeans are also interested elsewhere--in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, he said.

On the situation in the Mediterranean, Schmidt said that he appreciated the role Italy is playing in maintaining stability in the Mediterranean. According to a government spokesman of Italy, the West German chancellor also showed interest in Malta's neutrality. The two leaders also discussed the possibility for the two countries to join hands in guaranteeing the neutrality of Malta.

They pointed out that it was in the common interests of the West to come to the aid of Poland.

Schmidt and his party are leaving here this afternoon.

NORDIC STATES CONDEMN USSR ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW051518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm, September 4 (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and South Africa's invasion of Angola were condemned by foreign ministers of the five Nordic countries after concluding two days of talks in Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, yesterday. A joint communique issued by the ministers says that the foreign ministers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Finland deplored the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and were concerned about the fact that there was no change in the Kampuchean situation. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had a "grave influence on the international situation and on conditions in that region," the communique says.

The five countries condemned South Africa's invasion of Angola and demanded that "the military intervention from South Africa's side must be immediately brought to a halt," the communique says. They appealed to the UN Security Council to "adopt as soon as possible binding economic sanctions against South Africa."

The five countries also criticized Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and its settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories as "serious obstacles to momentum in the peace process." The ministers underlined "the necessity of realizing the Palestinians' legitimate national rights, including the right to participate in negotiations on their own future," the communique says.

The issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was also taken up at the meeting, but no consensus of opinion was reached. They agreed however to continue their work in this field on a regular basis. Denmark and Norway, which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and neutral Sweden were reported to have expressed the view that the question of nuclear-free zone should be treated in a wider European context, whereas Finland on the contrary was said to favor a purely Nordic project.

CPPCC OFFICIAL MEETS FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATION

OW150830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)--Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met and had a friendly conversation with a French youth delegation led by Pierrette Martin, deputy director of the Youth Department of the Ministry of Leisure. Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, was present on the occasion.

During their stay in China, the French guests visited Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuxi.

EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRC TOUR

Statement on Egypt-PRC Talks

NC112132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 11 Sep 81

[From "With the Foreign Policy" program]

[Text] In Beijing, the Egyptian-Chinese viewpoints were identical on several international issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East. On Egyptian-Chinese relations and the importance of the talks held in Beijing between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Chinese officials, 'Ali says:

[Begin recording] The international situation and in particular the world problems in Southeast Asia and the Middle East were reviewed. There is a great appreciation of Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. There is also an identity of views on other international problems, on denouncing the use of force to solve problems and on noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. The evening session, which lasted about 2 hours, was aimed at reviewing China's stand regarding world problems, the situation in Southeast Asia, the Afghanistan problem and the Middle East problem, which was an important topic in the talks. It was also aimed at reviewing bilateral relations in various fields, which are in fact continuing. This is evident in the fact that Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid was here last month and that Egyptian Minister of Agriculture Dr Da'ud was also here and returned home 1 day before I started my tour. Therefore, the relations are continuing and there are several delegations at various levels and in various fields visiting China and coming from China to visit Egypt. Relations are in fact very firm and progressing.

There is an identity of views, as I said, in relation to China's views on the future of peace in the Middle East: I mean the question of a comprehensive and just peace and the Palestine question. There is also an identity of views on the question of Kampuchea in Southeast Asia. This evaluation actually leads to the fact that the Chinese views support the peace efforts made by Egypt led by President Anwar as-Sadat and that it fully supports the Palestinian people's rights to a national homeland, the establishment of their independent state, the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace in the area and the right of all states in the area to live in peace. [end recording]

Meets Press in Beijing

OW141314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the press at Beijing's international airport today that his current tour is aimed at exchanging views with Asian leaders on problems in Asia and the Middle East. Mr. 'Ali, who made a brief stopover after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was on his way to Japan, the fifth country on his Asian tour. Earlier he had visited Thailand, Singapore and China.

At the airport press conference, the deputy prime minister said he has confidence that the four Asian countries he just visited support the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems proposed by Egypt and other Arab countries which is based on restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Speaking of bilateral relations between Egypt and China, he said, "we have very good ties with China and during our talks we exchanged views on strengthening these bilateral relations in every field."

He said that Egypt supports the reunification of Korea by peaceful means. Relations between Egypt and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the political, trade and other spheres have been expanding, he added.

Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali and his party were greeted and seen off at the airport by the director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, Zhou Jue and Chinese ambassador to Egypt, Liu Chun. Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim and Minister-Counsellor of the Korean Embassy in Beijing Pai Yong Jai were also present.

As-Sadat To Visit PRC

OW140830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will make an official visit to China shortly, Egyptian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said here today. Mr Hasan 'Ali was speaking at a press conference on his return to the Chinese capital after a brief trip to the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

He said President as-Sadat would visit China after he goes to Japan, and indicated that details of the trip were still to be worked out by Beijing and Cairo. He gave no further details.

Mr Hasan 'Ali was making a short stopover here on his way to Tokyo on the next stage on his current Asian tour. He said his talks with North Korean President Kim Il-song had been "very cordial."

Asked to comment on the recent crackdown and arrests in Egypt he said: "Some fanatics try to make use of the democracy in a very wrong way" and that the time had come "to implement the law."

Mr Hasan 'Ali leaves for Tokyo on the last stage of his tour later today. So far he has visited Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and China.

MIDEAST COUNTRIES REACT TO U.S.-ISRAELI PACT

Syria Calls Cooperation 'Grave'

OW141544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, September 14 (XINHUA)--An official Syrian spokesman was reported here today to have said that the statements of the Israeli prime minister and high-ranking U.S. officials in Washington indicated that the U.S. and Israel have reached "grave and dangerous agreements."

"The U.S. has closely linked its strategic and security interests with Israel. The U.S. administration, moreover, has pledged to supply Israel with huge financial and military help," he added. He said, "The Syrian Government, while warning the U.S. against this policy which is hostile to the Arab nation and to the whole world, calls upon other Arab countries to shoulder their responsibilities and to take appropriate measures to defend the Arab's vital interest, future, security and existence."

Syrian Minister Consults Gulf

OW150808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, September 14 (XINHUA)--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left here for home tonight at the end of his trip to the Gulf countries. He had come here to deliver Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's letter to Kuwait's acting amir, Crown Prince Sa'd 'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

The letter, Khaddam told the press before his departure, was related to the strategic agreement signed recently between the United States and Israel. The agreement constituted a threat to peace and security in the Middle East as well as to the Arab nation as a whole, he said.

The Syrian foreign minister was making a 2-day tour of the Gulf countries to deliver Al-Asad's letters to the state leaders.

Saudi Arabia: Agreement Biased

OW141742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, September 14 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia considers the recently concluded Israeli-American strategic cooperation agreement as absolutely biased support for Israel and an obstacle to peace in the Middle East, said a Saudi government source quoted by the Saudi news agency today.

The source said Saudi Arabia has repeatedly called for an end to the biased American military support to Israel and has clearly stated that this support exposes the whole area to danger and a horrible arms race. The source pointed out that the U.S. strategic [word indistinct] is against America's own interests and is considered by the Arab and Muslim states as biased act directly against them.

According to another report, Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn yesterday accused Israel of turning itself into an American base in the region. The minister said, "Continued American support to the Zionist state is paving the way for an escalated aggression against the Arab world."

Jordan Voices Opposition

OW150322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, September 15 (XINHUA)--Jordan, in its first official reaction to the recently concluded U.S.-Israel military agreement, voiced opposition to the so-called "strategic cooperation," Television Jordan reported tonight. The television quoted Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan as saying that Arab countries should strive to maintain Arab identity and strong national cohesion and solidarity to confront all eventualities resulting from the Zionist scheme aimed at dominating the entire Middle East region.

The report added that Hassan also discussed today with the deported mayors of the occupied West Bank towns of Hebron and Tulkarem the latest developments in the Middle East region.

EGYPT UNCOVERS USSR PLOT TO OVERTHROW AS-SADAT

OW141558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, Sep 14 (XINHUA)--Egyptian intelligence has uncovered a Soviet plot to overthrow President Anwar as-Sadat's government, which involved Soviet KGB agents working in Egypt as diplomats and journalists, MAY and AL-AKHBAR reported today. The plot, also involved Egyptians including former Deputy Prime Minister Mohamed Abdel Salam al-Zayyat, former ministers, university professors and journalists.

MAY said that over past 3 years Egyptian intelligence has investigated the contacts between the KGB agents and Egyptian opposition figures, who formed a clandestine organization, codenamed "the swamp," aimed at undermining national unity, inciting sedition, circulating rumours and carrying out subversive activities among workers and farmers in order to overthrow the regime in Egypt.

Zayyat, head of the clandestine organization, according to MAY, held secret meetings in Cairo with Soviet intelligence officers and went to Moscow to receive detailed instructions. The KGB agents have asked the Egyptians to "get into contact with Moslem extremists and to determine the number of Christians and the extent of their influence in Egypt in order to overthrow the regime of President As-Sadat, the biggest obstacle in the way of Soviet infiltration in the Middle East."

MAY said the Egyptian intelligence services had photographs and recordings to prove their charges.

MAY also said the Soviet intelligence agents also had contacted Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Labour Party Hilmy Murad now in custody and arranged meetings with leaders of the national progressive unionist grouping party.

AS-SADAT TO ISSUE RULES ON DISCIPLINE IN EGYPT

OW150334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, Sep 14 (XINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat announced this evening that the Egyptian Cabinet would issue a set of rules on October 1 to curb "indiscipline in street, in office, in university and school, in public and private sectors" and "a whole new line of procedure will be put on force."

Addressing the nation over Cairo radio and television this evening, the president expressed gratitude to the nation for its near unanimous approval of his recent measures to safeguard national unity. He said that the referendum was necessary to correct false interpretations abroad. The president said, "The situation in Egypt is as firm as the mountains." But he admitted, "certain phenomena have taken place, phenomena that are not serious at present to jeopardize security, stability and democracy, but can be serious in the future if left unremedied."

In his speech, As-Sadat attacked instigators in the country for utilising religion to propagate political doctrines and spreading lies. They were joined by the opposition parties, he added. Among those instigators, he singled out the Moslem brotherhood, Fu'ad Sirag ad-Din, former secretary-general of the Wafd Party, and Mohammad Hasanayn Haykal, former editor-in-chief of AL-AHRAM.

"I will never allow the Islamic societies to impose their tutelage on Egypt or to dominate the youth of the country," the president said. "Any violence will be met with violence. Any exploitation of religion will be met with force."

IRAN'S INTERNAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE EXAMINED

OW120144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Round-Up: Iran's Sanguinary Political Struggle Today--By XINHUA Correspondent Shuai Peng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tehran, September 11 (XINHUA)--Anti-government demonstrations occurred in downtown Tehran Wednesday afternoon, the Iranian authorities disclosed this morning after remaining silent for 2 days.

Radio Iran broadcast this morning that a funeral will be held today for the five members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards who had died in a clash with "hypocrites" (a name given by the authorities to the People's Mojahedin organization).

Earlier, news had spread all over Tehran that demonstrations had broken out at Mossadeq University (formerly Pahlavi University) for 3 days running. Eye-witnesses recalled that the demonstrators, shouting anti-government slogans and distributing leaflets, were suppressed by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. Those killed or wounded were estimated at 40 or even 100. A number of young female demonstrators were killed on the spot. The demonstration is a symbol of the escalation of the anti-government struggle waged by the armed opposition factions.

A political strife, rare seen in the world, had been going on. [sentence as received] People in power were assassinated one after another and many who were suspected of being assailants were executed. In Tehran, gun-fires and bomb explosions were heard every day and executors in the Evin prison near the capital were always busy.

In only 2 months, two explosions which killed state leaders were reported. The new president and prime minister died in a bomb blast in less than one month after assuming office.

Local press reports show that the current struggle is being unfolded between the ruling Islamic sectarians and the People's Mojahedin. But veteran observers in this capital pointed out that the struggle is more complex than it appears, saying that there still exist other religious and non-religious anti-government forces in Iran.

For the time being, however, the authorities take the people's mojahedin as the main target which it is determined to put down. Then, people would ask what an organization the People's Mojahedin is, what their differences with fundamentalists are, and what the outcome of the struggle will be.

The People's Mojahedin is little known to the outside world except that it is an underground armed organization. According to data available, it was set up in 1965 with a membership which, according to different estimations, ranged from 50,000 to 100,000. Politically, it stands for a national, progressive and democratic Islamic government. It holds that all political parties are free to engage themselves in political activities. In external relations, it wants Iran to be dependent neither of the United States nor of the Soviet Union.

During the struggle for the overthrow of the Pahlavi monarchy, the people's mojahedin had fought energetically and made heavy sacrifices. Its present leader Massoud Rajavi is the only survivor of the 12-member Central Committee founded in 1971. After the February revolution in 1979, it was a semi-overt organization. The downfall of Bani-Sadr on June 20 this year made it to go underground and start an armed struggle claimed to be urban guerrilla warfare. Its differences with the ruling circles hinge on whether to establish an Islamic democratic republic based on an alliance of various starta or to impose a unique Islamic rule upon the country.

This struggle is now going on savagely. Over the past months, thousands of people have been either assassinated, executed or arrested. The two rivalling parties have so far showed no sign of making any compromise.

After former President Raja'i and former Prime Minister Bahonar were killed in an explosion incident, Imam Khomeyni said: "A nation which dares to stand up to all power states for Islam and Allah, as well as for the implementation of the Koran doctrine, cannot be intimidated by assassinations."

The Iranian authorities have time and again declared that the People's Mojahedin had been smashed by 70 percent. The Iranian Government is preparing to establish a strong intelligence apparatus in an attempt to iron out differences among the public security organs so as to fight a last-ditch battle against the armed opposition organizations.

Different views exist on the status of the People's Mojahedin. Some say that it has been shattered after the crackdown, its leader has fled abroad and it cannot succeed in pulling down the current regime. But, others maintain that the People's Mojahedin is an organization to be reckoned with as its members had been strictly trained and gone through many fights and have established very broad links with people of various social strata. For instance, before it went underground last June, the circulation of its newspaper had reached 300,000 copies. Some even estimate that there is at least one young mojahedin in almost every family of fundamentalists including leading members of the Revolutionary Council and chief clergymen.

What road Iran will choose to take is absolutely a matter to be decided by the Iranian people themselves. However, it is painful to see such kind of internal strife in Iran, whether one side will fail or both sides will suffer at the end of their struggle. It is not an easy job for the Iranian people, who had been long subject to imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation, to win their independence. The Third World people, who have the same experience as the Iranian people, surely wish to see that they will restore internal peace in their country and embark on the road to happiness and prosperity as soon as possible.

FRONTLINE STATES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICA

0W140954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, September 11 (XINHUA)--The frontline states and Nigeria reaffirmed their resolve to continue to work collectively and coordinate their strategies for the Namibian and South African people to win their victory, says a communique issued at the end of the emergency summit of these countries here this morning. In the communique, the leaders unequivocally condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola and other frontline countries. They demanded the immediate, unconditional, complete and total withdrawal of the racist troops from Angola.

They reaffirmed that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 was a basis for the settlement of the Namibian issue and rejected any attempt to revise, delete or add to the terms of the resolution.

The heads of these countries expressed their dismay at the veto exercised by the United States against the recent Security Council resolution condemning the South African invasion on Angola.

They reaffirmed full support for SWAPO, the only genuine and sole authentic representative of the oppressed people of Namibia.

FURTHER ON FLOODING IN NORTHWESTERN AREA

Strengthening Longyang Dam

OW140752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text2 Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--Builders of the biggest hydro-electric engineering project on the Yellow River have been urged by the State Council to "strive for the best while preparing for the worst" in battling the most serious flood in the upper reaches of the Yellow River since 1954, according to the central flood control headquarters.

The State Council issued an urgent message yesterday ordering the construction bureau of the Longyang hydro-electric engineering project to do its best to strengthen the 54-meter cofferdam of the Longyang reservoir and raise it four meters before September 15.

The reservoir, now being built at the Longyang Gorge of the Yellow River, is designed to regulate Yellow River flows and supply a chain of five power stations.

Flood waters were continuously rising along the upper section of the Yellow River, the State Council message said. It called for immediate evacuation of people still in what was considered "danger zones" in Guide and four other surrounding counties.

The State Council message also called for an emergency mass mobilization down the river in Gansu Province to ensure the safety of the hydro-electric engineering project built at the Liuja Gorge. It alerted the government and people of Lanzhou, capital of the province, to prepare for the coming flood peak.

It also called for a mass mobilization in Ningxia and Inner Mongolia to ensure the safety of the Yellow River dykes there. The Ministry of Railways, said the message, should co-operate with authorities of Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia to ensure the safety of the railway linking Lanzhou and Baotou, an iron and steel center in Inner Mongolia.

The Yellow River flood results from successive rains in western Qinghai and eastern Gansu. Pastures and marshes occupy a large part of the area where the rains fell, and instead of sinking underground, the rain water has emptied into the Yellow River.

Li Peng, minister of electric power, is now at the construction site of the Longyang project to direct the fight.

About 10,000 armymen belonging to the PLA Lanzhou units, have been rushed to places in Qinghai, Gansu and Ningxia where help is needed, according to the central flood control headquarters.

In Lanzhou, more than 15,000 armymen and civilians are working day in and day out to strengthen the dykes of the Yellow River that snakes through it.

Inner Mongolia has organized a task force of 40,000 people to protect the Yellow River dykes there.

Li Peng Calls Meeting

OW150239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondents Ma Jiqi and Yang Liban from the Longyangxia anti-flood front]

[Text] Xining, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--The emergency spillway of the cofferdam at the construction site of the Longyangxia power station was opened at 0200 to discharge flood water. More than 15,000 workers and staff and commanders and fighters of the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps are energetically elevating and fortifying the cofferdam to combat the extraordinary flood.

The volume of flow measured 320 cubic meters per second after the emergency spillway was opened. The situation at the over 660-meter-long diversion tunnel is satisfactory and the volume of flow measured 3,700 meters per second. While this has helped tremendously in easing the burden of the cofferdam, the tasks of the antiflood emergency remain extremely arduous as the water level before the cofferdam rises continuously.

At midnight 13-14 September, Li Peng [2621 7720], minister of the electric power industry, called an emergency meeting of the emergency flood control headquarters at the Longyangxia power station construction site to relay the State Council's directive on ensuring the safety of the Longyangxia cofferdam and to map out specific measures for elevating and fortifying the cofferdam. The broad masses of workers and staff and PLA commanders and fighters have realized that ensuring the safety of the cofferdam means to shackle the "dragon's head" and thus they are becoming more vigorous in the antiflood struggle in safeguarding Liujiashan and in protecting the lives and property of the people along the river banks in Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Nei Monggol.

Thousands of workers and commanders and fighters are seen climbing up and down the more than 300-step walk at the Longyangxia construction site today delivering equipment to the cofferdam. Many gunny sacks, loads of loess and other supplies are airdropped directly to the top of the cofferdam by means of a cable way over 70 meters above the ground. The cofferdam is being elevated and reinforced continually and by 1600 today, it has been raised more than 3 meters. The people are working intensely but calmly on the top of the cofferdam where rumbling large bulldozers are excavating and mounding up the earth.

Circular Urges Anti-Flood Work

OW140647 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--The State Council issued another emergency circular this afternoon to the people's governments of Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Nei Monggol and to the Longyang Gorge hydropower engineering bureau.

The circular points out: During the past days the broad masses of armymen and civilians in Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Nei Monggol have worked hard day and night to fight the flood from the upper reaches of the Huang He so as to safeguard the people's lives and property and the Longyang Gorge project. For this, the State Council expresses deep appreciation to them.

In view of the continual rise of water in the upper section of the river at the Longyang Gorge cofferdam under construction, which has posed a serious threat to the safety in the downstream areas, every effort should be made to strive for the best results of the flood-control work and, at the same time, to prepare for the worst that might happen.

The circular states: Although the water has exceeded the standard level at the Longyang Gorge cofferdam construction site, the cofferdam work is of fairly good quality and its wall has a rather large cross section. By adding an extra dike and through rush repair and reinforcement work, it is quite possible to conquer the flood. The circular urges the broad masses of staff members and workers of the above-mentioned engineering bureau to strengthen their confidence, remain calm in the face of danger, overcome every difficulty and carry out unremitting struggle by displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They should, the circular adds, try in every way possible to add another 4 meters to the extra dike before 0000 hours on 15 September, that is, bring its elevation to 2,501 [unit not given], by making full use of their manpower and machines and by exploiting the favorable condition of the proximity of the available earth supply since actually not so much earth is needed for elevating the dike. At the same time, they should try to ensure the quality of the work, enlarge the thickness of the dike and strengthen the rush repair and reinforcement work on the spot so as to contribute to fighting the flood, which has risen above the standard water level.

The circular asks the masses still remaining in the dangerous areas in Guide and four other counties of Qinghai Province to immediately and totally move to safe places. In no way should they hesitate or entertain the idea of taking a chance.

To ensure the safety of the Liujiashia Dam and in consideration of the safety of the Baotou-Lanzhou railway in the lower reaches of the river, the volume of water discharged from Liujiashia should be increased gradually. In this connection, the circular urges Gansu Province to mobilize all forces to complete the work of elevating and reinforcing the primary and secondary dams at Liujiashia as early as possible, while ensuring the quality of the work so as to make sure that nothing will go wrong. Meanwhile, Lanzhou Municipality is requested to make every preparation against attack by massive floodwaters.

The circular calls on Ningxia and Nei Monggol to quickly mobilize their manpower to ensure that their dikes will not be breached. At present the dikes in Nei Monggol are relatively weak. For this reason, it is imperative to quickly strengthen the manpower to elevate and reinforce the dike along the Huang He, do a good job in guarding against flood and in rush repairing the dangerous sections and make every effort to avoid traffic interruption on the Baotou-Lanzhou railway. At the same time, ample preparatory work should be done so as to be able to face a flood with a flow rate as high as more than 6,000 cubic meters per second.

The circular further points out: On the basis of this emergency situation, the Ministry of Railways should conscientiously study the question of protection and safe operation of the Baotou-Lanzhou railway and make ample preparations by coordinating with the provincial and regional authorities concerned. Whatever the condition might be, it is imperative to ensure the safety of passengers and to minimize losses.

The State Council circular calls on all pertinent localities and departments, the broad masses and the PLO commanders and fighters stationed in the areas to work unremittingly with one mind and contribute their share to conquering the flood. In the meantime, they are requested to heighten their vigilance and guard against disturbance and sabotage created by evil elements and against the instances of theft and robbery. It is imperative to deal resolute blows at the enemy's sabotage in order to guarantee the victory of the anti-flood struggle.

State Council Shaanxi Message

0W111906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--The CCP Central Committee and the State Council sent today a message of solicitude to the people in the stricken areas in Shaanxi Province. The message reads as follows:

To the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the Lanzhou Military Region and the Shaanxi Provincial Military District and the various flood-stricken prefectural, municipal and county party committees and people's governments and the broad masses of cadres, people and PLA commanders and fighters:

Since the Hanzhong Prefecture was hit by flooding in the middle of July, there have been downpours in the past 20 days in Hanzhong, Guanzhong and some areas in southern Shaanxi that have caused mountain torrents, landslides and overflowing rivers. As a result of the flooding, towns and villages were submerged and many field crops, water conservancy projects, highways and railways were damaged with very severe property losses to the state and the people. The party Central Committee and the State Council are deeply concerned about this and especially send you warm regards.

As soon as the flood disaster was reported, the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the Lanzhou Military Region and the Shaanxi Provincial Military District and the leading party, government and military comrades at all levels personally proceeded to the seriously stricken areas to direct antiflood and rescue work; disregarding their personal safety, the broad masses of cadres, people and PLA commanders and fighters also plunged into antiflood and rescue activities promptly in rescuing large numbers of people stranded in the flood and saving large amounts of state and people's property.

They have made great achievements in making timely arrangements for people's livelihood and in organizing self-supporting production. This once again proves that so long as the broad masses of cadres and people rally closely under the CCP leadership, share weal and woe and fight in coordinated efforts, all difficulties and dangers can be surmounted.

The party Central Committee and the State Council are very much concerned about you all the time and decided to give all possible support with funds and materials. It is hoped that the broad masses of cadres, party members, CYL members and the people and PLA commanders and fighters who are combating the disaster will, under the guidance of the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels, continually carry forward the valiant and tenacious revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, make persistent efforts, and restore production as quickly as possible by all means in order to rebuild their homes and win still greater victories in the anti-disaster struggle.

[Signed] the party Central Committee, State Council.

10 September 1981.

SPOKESMAN SAYS 1983, 1984 FOR SATELLITE LAUNCH

OW140451 Hong Kong AFP in English 0200 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (AFP)--China will launch an experimental geo-stationary telecommunications satellite in 1983 or 1984, a government spokesman said here today.

Questioned on recent statements in Rome by Chinese experts attending an aeronautical congress there, the spokesman said "the launching will not take place very shortly as was stated, but in 1983 or 1984."

Two experts at the Rome congress said the STW-2 satellite would be put into orbit by a "Great March 3" rocket similar to the European "Ariane" rocket.

Specialists said that if the launching succeeded, China would become the third world power--after the United States and Europe--capable of putting a high-performance carrier rocket of this type into orbit.

Between 1970 and 1978 China launched eight satellites. Since then Beijing has cut back on its space program because of its economic austerity policy.

The launching of a ninth satellite for summer 1979 has never been mentioned since. However in May last year, China successfully carried out its first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) tests.

The STW-2 telecommunications satellite should be put into orbit from a launching pad in the northern Gansu Province, and monitored from an observation station at Weinan in the central Shaanxi Province.

According to reports from Rome, the satellite will be placed in orbit at an altitude of 22,121 miles (35,600 km).

Specialists said the "Great March 3" rocket would be fuelled with a liquid hydrogen and oxygen mixture slightly less powerful than the European "Ariane" system. In recent years the Chinese have shown close interest in the "Ariane" rocket.

The Chinese rocket and its satellite, will both be wholly Chinese manufactured.

NPC RESOLUTION ON HANDLING CRIMINAL CASES

OW111301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the question of time limit for handling criminal cases, adopted on 10 September 1981]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Since 1981, all localities across the country have made efforts to comply with the time limit for handling criminal cases as prescribed in the law on criminal procedure, and most criminal cases can be tried within the prescribed time limit. However, there are still a few complicated criminal cases and some in remote areas lacking transportation facilities that cannot be finished within the prescribed time limit because of lack of manpower and transportation. On the basis of the proposals submitted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court, the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress has decided that while criminal cases accepted for handling on and after 1 January 1981 should, in general, be handled within the time limit prescribed in law on criminal procedure, the time limit for handling some complicated cases or cases in remote areas lacking transportation facilities may be extended appropriately as decided by or with the approval of the standing committees of the provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's congresses during the period from 1981 to 1983 provided that it is impossible to investigate, prosecute or hold the first or second trial of such cases within the time limit prescribed in the law on criminal procedure.

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK IN NEW SCHOOL YEAR

OW112108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Zhang Chengxian, vice minister of education, said: "In the new school year, the educational front should give priority to implementing the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party, act in the spirit of the talk given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang about the problems on the ideological front and to strengthening and improving the ideological and political work."

At the discussion meeting called by the Ministry of Education on 9 September among reporters of the newspapers and journals in the capital, Zhang Chengxian announced that the Ministry of Education will pay great attention to doing well the following three tasks in the new school year:

1. Mobilize the cadres, teachers, students and workers on the educational front to conscientiously study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC so that their thinking will be unified according to the basic conclusions of the resolution and their mental outlook will undergo a real big change.

Zhang Chengxian said: Leading cadres of all categories of schools at all levels must take the lead in studying the resolution and at the same time mobilize teachers, especially teachers of political courses, to study the resolution. Lectures and discussions should be organized in a planned way, preferably at education-on-situation classes and weekly meetings, for college and senior middle school students, linking these lectures and discussions with what is currently on their minds. To junior middle and primary school students, lectures on the essence of the resolution should be given at political and ethical classes.

He said: It is also necessary to carry out the resolutions of the conference on ideological and political work in schools so as to strengthen the in-school ideological and political work. Early in the new school year, it is necessary to conduct concentrated education on observing school regulations. Ideological education among college graduates should be strengthened and education through labor should be revived and strengthened. Colleges, middle schools and primary schools should all organize students to do labor work according to times listed in the teaching plan and strengthen ideological education while they are doing labor work.

It is necessary to enhance the teachers' sense of responsibility as the masters of the country and motivate them to do ideological and political work among students. Thus, they will teach students both intellectually and morally and consider it their task of supreme importance to successfully teach and train students. It is imperative to help teachers to correctly handle the relations between teaching and scientific research and between advanced study and doing part-time teaching work outside their schools. Professors and lecturers should all fulfill their teaching missions on the first line. It is imperative to make herculean efforts to ideologically and organizationally train political work cadres in order to establish a fine and stable contingent of political work cadres.

2. Further clarify the socialist orientation of education and carry out the party's educational policy in an all-round way. Zhang Chengxian said: Facts show that primarily, in the past 32 years the educational front has made achievements, its basic experience has proven effective and the contingent of educational workers who have undergone sustained steeling and severe tests is reliable. In the future, we must make greater achievements, correct mistakes and continue to advance along the socialist road and will not change our course to find some other way out. We must uphold the principles that education should serve the proletarian politics and that education should be integrated with productive labor. We must carry out the party's educational policy in an all-round way so that the educated can develop morally, intellectually and physically and eventually become workers with socialist awareness and culture. It is necessary to persistently gear our work to the whole body of students and to constantly improve the quality of our education.

3. Conscientiously act in the spirit of the talk and speech given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang about the problems on the ideological front and strive to change the lax and weak leadership condition. Zhang Chengxian said: All the cadres and teachers on the educational front unanimously support Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. It is our opinion that the central leading comrades have pointed out the extremely important problems in very good time. Educational administrative departments at all levels and all schools should conduct criticism and self-criticism in connection with the practical problems on the educational front, make serious efforts to change the lax and weak leadership condition, uphold the four basic principles and overcome the tendency of bourgeois liberalism.

BEIJING RADIO URGES EFFORTS IN INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT

OW131705 Be'jing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Heighten Our Spirits, Seek Truth From Facts and Boost Industrial and Transport Work"]

[Text] This year our country has scored great achievements in economic work. With regard to industrial and transport work, we have made progress in the course of readjustment, and on the whole our work has been a success. Nonetheless, such problems as unbalanced development, poor economic results and operating deficits are still affecting many units. These problems are caused by objective factors such as reduced production work during the readjustment period, price hikes for some raw and other materials and reduced prices for products. In addition however, there is an ideological problem. All other conditions being equal, different work attitudes--whether or not we are doing a job earnestly and in high spirits--will give quite different results.

During the period from January to July this year, Tianjin's industry suffered a water supply shortage, yet the municipality's total industrial output value showed a 3.9 percent rise compared with last year's corresponding period. In Hejiang, Guangdong and Xinjiang, heavy industry developed while there was considerable growth in light industry. Despite insufficient coal supply, the Ministry of Electric Power Industry, by making reasonable adjustments, improved the quality of power supply and saved 760,000 dun of coal. Although they had already been straining their production capabilities, units under the Ministry of Textile Industry still scored a 14.8 percent increase in production, achieving the goal of higher production and greater revenue.

In contrast however, comrades in certain localities and units were low in enthusiasm and lacked a full understanding of the principles of readjustment. They even considered production targets which could be met if they worked hard as "too high" and, as a consequence, what should have been achieved was not achieved.

All this shows that in order to develop industrial and transport work, it is first necessary to have a sound ideology, to fully understand the principles of readjustment, to overcome the idea of fearing difficulties, to intensify ideological and political work and to strictly abide by rules and discipline. Cadres, staff members and workers should always display great vigor in doing their work.

To boost industrial and transport work, we should also carry forward the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Cadres at all levels on the industrial and transport front should pay attention to the work in grassroots units, grasp problems by going deep into reality, free themselves from conventional limitations and blaze a new trail. In addition, they should guard against divorces in three aspects: divorcing their subjective thinking from the new objective reality, divorcing the part from the whole, and divorcing their own ideas from the people's aspirations.

To ensure that economic work is carried out meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner, leading cadres should go to the forefront of the work, that is, to the grassroots units such as factories, mines and other enterprises. They should solve problems on the spot according to the actual situation without being hampered by conventions. They should not only set forth production tasks but also formulate concrete measures to fulfill the tasks. Furthermore, they should not only formulate such measures but also check how the measures are carried out. They should see to it that every task that has been decided upon is done well and earnestly.

It is now mid-September. Only some 3 months are left before the end of the year. The broad masses of staff members and workers on the industrial and transport front must heighten their spirits, seek truth from facts, solve the various problems in production in a down-to-earth manner and be of one heart and one mind in boosting industrial and transport work.

LAND PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT ACADEMIC MEETING

0W111923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0119 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Harbin, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Land scientists attending the academic meeting recently held by the Chinese land society in Harbin said that rational utilization of land is extremely important to agricultural modernization and, therefore, exhaustive study should be made of this strategical problem.

According to these land scientists, although China is a large country measuring 9.6 million square kilometers, (or 14.4 billion mu), the third largest in the world, its average per capita land area is a mere 14 mu, less by far than the world average of 49 mu per capita. What is more, our potentially cultivable land is very limited, our population keeps growing, our capital construction uses up more, and more land and the problem of increasing population versus diminishing land becomes ever more serious. Therefore, effective measures should be taken to ensure rational utilization and good management of our land. They proposed:

1. Be thoroughly clear about our land resources. Results of an experimental thorough-going land survey recently conducted in several counties show a significant 20-30 percent error in China's statistics on cultivated land and still less accurate data on grassland and forestland. If we are not sure of our land acreage, we cannot possibly have accurate data on many other things closely related to the land acreage. In such a situation, we cannot have an accurately planned economy let alone modern scientific management.

2. The anarchic use of land without any planning must be checked and a national organ exclusively in charge of land use must be established so that land use is put under state planning. For quite a long time, our capital construction has taken up a large portion of farmland while large portions of forest, pasture and fishery land have been carved out to increase the acreage of cultivated land. This is also one of the important causes for the imbalance in our national economy.

3. It is imperative that we stop wasting and sabotaging our land resources. Over the past 30 years, our population has increased 80 percent while the increase rates of agricultural production, agricultural labor productivity and marketable agricultural produce have lagged far behind, remaining very low and unable to satisfy the demands of the public. As a result, overuse of land is found in all parts of the country, thereby disrupting the reasonable crop rotation system, draining the soil fertility, devastating the grassland and causing imbalance in tree felling and planting in forests.

4. Land must be placed under unified scientific management. The state does not have a unified and clear stipulation on jurisdiction over land. This gives rise to chaos related to land use and numerous land disputes, damaging to a certain degree the public ownership of land.

Land scientists are of the opinion that satisfactory solutions to these fundamental and strategical problems will certainly help facilitate the four modernizations.

They showed appreciation of the land management work in Heilongjiang Province. In this province, land control organs are established at the provincial, prefectural and county levels; regulations on land management have been formulated; land demarcation work has been started; jurisdiction over land pieces has been clearly assigned; and certificates of jurisdiction have been issued. This has helped solve land disputes and prevented a waste of land.

SCIENTIST URGES SAVING FORESTS IN SOUTHWEST

OW141221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0119 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Ku ming, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--After his scientific inspection tour of forest areas in Yunnan and Sichuan, Wang Zhan [3769 2069], director of the Forestry and Pedology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that the ecological system of forest areas in the high mountains of the southwest has been seriously destroyed along with a depletion of resources. He added that Sichuan, the "land of abundance" and "land of plenty" in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, is now gradually losing its natural protective vegetation.

Wang Zhan said: Unless decisive measures are quickly taken, the Chang Jiang will become another Huang He and the great southwest will turn into a region of barren hills like north China and the northwest.

Wang Zhan, speaking at the national ecological discussion meeting held recently in Kunming, said: The forest belt in the high mountains of the great southwest that stretches in an unbroken chain of several thousand li to the southeastern part of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau is a "source of many rivers" and the source of the various river systems in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang. It is also the second largest forest area in our country and one of its major timber production bases. Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces have done a great deal of forest building since liberation. More than 6 million mu have been reforested and over 1 billion cubic meters of timber has been produced. The remote virgin forests of the past have been turned into fairly developed new forest areas, thus contributing to forest building in our country.

Wang Zhan pointed out: The resources of the forest areas in the high mountains of the southwest today are not as abundant as they are thought to be. Forests cover only 24.9 percent of Yunnan Province and only 13.3 percent of Sichuan Province, slightly above the national average level of 12 percent. The combined annual timber output of these two provinces constitutes only 10 percent of the total national output.

Particularly noticeable is the sharp reduction of the limited forest resources due to irrational felling over the past years by putting emphasis only on timber production. The annual consumption of forest resources in Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces is about 200 percent more than their annual growth; more trees are felled than grown annually resulting in an annual "deficit" of 12-13 million cubic meters. If such a situation continues, the resources will be completely depleted and the scores of forestry bureaus in these two provinces will have to close down.

Wang Zhan said: People throughout the country are quite concerned at present that "the Chang Jiang may become another Huang He." It is now time for us to adopt timely measures to save the "green great wall" in the southwest and to protect the "land of plenty" in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang. To this end, he proposed: 1) the past management policy for forest areas in the high mountains of the southwest emphasizing timber production should be changed to one of giving priority to conserving water through afforestation while utilizing the timber; a management policy that brings about more beneficial results to the forests should be put into full play; 2) corresponding steps should be taken to stop the irrational felling practices of the past which concentrated on generalized felling and on intensified selective felling over large areas; a more reasonable felling plan should be worked out by giving priority to selective felling while permitting generalized felling in small areas and designating nonfelling zones; 3) the backward technique of gathering logs on hill slopes should be abolished and vigorous efforts should be made to develop and popularize advanced logging techniques by introducing cable logging; 4) overall planning and rational arrangements should be worked out and felling quotas readjusted according to the situation of forest resources and the law governing their growth so as to "turn losses into profits" on the basis of the depletion and growth of resources and to realize "continuous utilization by preserving the green mountains"; 5) energetic efforts should be made to develop comprehensive utilization, to conserve resources and to solve the problems of rural energy sources and firewood supply for commune members; 6) the central departments concerned should work in coordination with the localities in promptly solving such matters as forest rights and the system of forest management.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ISSUES CATTLE FIGURES

OW140846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--China now has 2.09 million head of fine breed beef cattle and milk cows, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Of these, 180,000 head of beef cattle are expected to come on the market this year, the ministry said.

China has introduced some 20 fine breeds of cattle from Australia, Austria, Britain, India and West Germany since 1970's. The government has invested 70 million yuan in developing fine breeds of cattle and it is regarded as an important sector of China's livestock development plan. At present, bases for fine breed cattle have been set up in 140 counties. Pastureland has been expanded and improved. Large quantities of hay have been stored for the coming winter.

The artificial insemination technique using frozen semen has been widely popularized throughout the country. China now has 20 frozen semen centers with 700 fine breed bulls.

To increase the proportion of fine breed cattle, the Ministry of Agriculture has made plans to build another 15 frozen semen centers. Technicians are being trained. Sixty more counties have been designated as fine breed cattle bases.

China now has a total of 70 million head of cattle, ranking fifth in the world. Over the past three years, 200,000 head have been exported.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE FARM CONTRACTS

OW141325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Harbin, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--The nation's state farms and land reclamation departments have achieved marked results in implementing a financial revenue contract system. Proper measures are currently being taken to further perfect the system.

Under the financial revenue contract system, a state farm that has exceeded its contracted quota has the right to use any surplus revenue earned from the contract. However, it is responsible for solving its own financial deficit when it has failed to fulfill the contracted quota.

Since the development of production and construction across the nation and the implementation of various production responsibility systems, new situations and problems have arisen. For instance, a few enterprises have failed to make the best use of their large surpluses earned from revenue contracts because of a lack of proper planning. Revenue varies from one farm to another due to different soil conditions and investments. Farms are required to sign identical revenue contracts despite their different conditions. Furthermore, the farms practice equality in distributing profits among staff and workers. All this has caused unfair distribution of profits among state farms and among the various units within the farms.

At a recent meeting on the financial matters of the state farms jointly held by the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the Ministry of Finance in Heilongjiang's Jaimusi Municipality, these problems were discussed and studied, and measures for further perfecting the state farm financial revenue system were laid down.

1. Financial revenue contracts must be signed from level to level and for each different item. This means that contracts should be signed at each level from the Bureau of farms and land reclamation down to the farmland administration bureau, the individual farms (plants) and the production teams.
2. The assigned revenue quota in each contract should not be set too high or too low and must consider the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual staff and workers.
3. Surplus revenue earned from contracts should be spent mainly on developing production and improving production technology. A portion of the surplus revenue may be set aside as an incentive fund for improving collective welfare or as incentive payments to staff and workers.
4. Strengthen financial management and enforce financial and economic discipline.

GU MU ATTENDS LAUNCHING OF FIRST BULK CARRIER

OW141516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Dalian, September 14 (XINHUA)--A 27,000-ton bulk carrier, built by China for the Regent Shipping Limited, Hong Kong, was successfully launched in Dalian in northeast China this morning.

Named "Changcheng" (or Regent Tampopo), it is the biggest motor vessel ever sold by China to an overseas firm. It was built by the Dalian shipyard in accordance with a contract signed by the China corporation of shipbuilding industry under the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building and the Regent Shipping Limited in May 15, 1980. It took one year and four months from designing to construction and the launching of the vessel.

Designed by engineers of a research institute under the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, the after engine type, single deck vessel can handle cereals, timber, ores, rolled steel, coal and other bulk goods. It has a speed of 14.5 nautical miles per hour and a maximum navigation distance of 17,000 nautical miles.

The vessel has a length of 197 meters, a width of 23 meters and a height of 14.3 meters and has five big holds and four deck cranes.

The vessel passed the examination by the surveyor of Lloyd's and the representatives of the ship owner, the Regent Shipping Limited. According to the contract, the vessel, "Regent Tampopo" must meet the rules and regulations of Lloyd's Register of Shipping of Britain (LR) and the Japanese Quality Standards for Shipbuilding (JSQS) and more than 20 other kinds of international rules, regulations and conventions.

"The building of the vessel has showed that China is capable of building ships for export in accordance with international standards," said Yan Dungui, deputy chief engineer in charge of the construction of the vessel.

Yasuzo Sakamoto, representative of the ship owner and site supervisor who has taken part in the building of more than 150 ships for various countries in his 30 years' career of shipbuilding, said that "the quality of the vessel 'Regent Tampopo' is up to international standards."

Vice-Premier Gu Mu took part in the launching ceremony and cut the ribbon.

Present at the ceremony were Mr S. L. Pao, honorary chairman of the World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd, Hong Kong; Mr C. L. Pao, chairman of the Regent Shipping Ltd., and Mr R. Huskisson, chairman of the Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Attending were leading members of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, the State Planning Commission, the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, the administrative commission on import and export affairs, as well as more than 5,000 representatives from other departments and ship builders.

The Dalian shipyard has signed contracts with overseas and foreign firms for building eight 27,000-ton vessels and two drilling platforms and it has started the construction of another 27,000-ton vessel for the Regent Shipping Ltd.

The Dalian shipyard is one of the biggest shipyards in China with a history of 83 years in shipbuilding. It has built more than 2,000 ships of various sizes in the past three decades, the biggest being a 50,000-ton tank built in 1975.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE CLOSES IN BEIJING

OW150930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)--The First Ministry of Machine-Building awarded citations and bonuses to 239 scientific achievements at a national conference on scientific work which closed here yesterday. Of these, 6 results were given first class prizes.

The selections were made from 1,330 submissions last year by units affiliated to the ministry. Above one-fourth involve energy saving.

The four inventions awarded first class prizes were:

Seven varieties of welding electrodes for shipbuilding produced by the Tianjin welding electrode factory were tested jointly by ship inspection organizations from France, Britain, Japan, Norway, West Germany, the United States and China. They are all up to or above the standards set by these countries.

The Shanghai cable research institute and other departments jointly developed a new aluminum material for making electric wire and cable which has low resistance and high conductivity. If it is used for all of China's 110,000-volt high-pressure lines, the country will be able to save several million kWh of electricity each year.

The Hefei universal machinery research institute has developed sealings with a diameter of above 2 meters for high-temperature and high-pressure containers. They have been applied to the towers in three synthetic ammonia plants in Nanjing, Guangzhou and Anqing. The plants can now increase the production by 6,000 tons of ammonia every year.

The Xiangtan electrical machinery plant and other units have developed 100-ton electric dump trucks.

The national conference which opened on September 2 discussed scientific work for the coming years and worked out regulations and methods to accelerate research.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY, LABOR BUREAU CIRCULAR

OW111858 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] According to GONGREN RIBAO, to consolidate the rank and file of coal miners and tighten labor discipline, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the State Labor Bureau have issued a circular concerning the provisional regulations on several major questions about labor in coal mines whose products are distributed under a unified state plan.

The circular points out: Coal mines must strengthen labor discipline and set up and consolidate the performance evaluation system. Workers who do not abide by labor discipline should be criticized and educated. Those who violate labor discipline, do not abide by rules and regulations, break law and discipline, refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education and take leave from work for an aggregated period of more than 3 months in a year shall be removed from the roll [chu ming] or dismissed. This will be done after the matter is discussed by the masses in the sections, brigades or workshops and with the concurrence of the trade union concils at the corresponding levels, and with the approval of the mining bureau according to the gravity of the offense. The mine should directly notify those workers who take unauthorized leave to return to work. The names of those workers who fail to return to work without reason shall be removed from the roll 1 month after the notice is sent by the mine.

The circular calls for stronger labor organization and the reduction of the number of nonproductive and subsidiary personnel and personnel not included in the plan. It also stipulates that ideological work should be intensified among coal miners recruited since 1978 whether they have been assigned coal excavation work or not so that they will be mobilized to work in the coal excavation front. Exceptions will be made in this regard to those who were injured or disabled in the line of duty. Those who refuse to go down to the mines after repeated urging shall be dismissed.

The circular calls on leading cadres to set an example by mobilizing their sons and relatives to return to the coal excavation sites. In line with the characteristics of coal production, the circular also outlines two labor systems to be put into effect: in addition to using regular workers for underground coal excavation, contract labor from the countryside may also be used.

JIEFANGJUN BAO WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL DEALS IN ARMY

OW130956 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, a recent circular from the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee points out:

The public notice issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee on fully enforcing party discipline and stopping the unhealthy practice of making under-the-table deals and the Discipline Inspection Commission's circular on inspecting such deals are of tremendous significance in further improving the party's work style and enforcing party discipline.

Discipline inspection commissions at all levels and leading cadres at and above the regimental level should take the lead in seriously studying and mobilizing party members, cadres and the masses to study the public notice and circular so they will fully understand the serious harm of under-the-table deals. Serious cases existing in subordinate units should be extensively examined and dealt with seriously. Individuals and organizations obstructing the examination of this unhealthy practice should be educated through criticism or, if necessary, be punished according to party discipline. Those who continue such activities after receiving the State Council's circular should be given heavier punishment.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on 12 September publishes an editorial entitled "Encourage Healthy Practices and End the Unhealthy Practice of Making Under-the-Table Deals."

CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL TRADE EXCEEDS TARGETS

HK120214 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST 7 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR WAS WORTH 290 BILLION YUAN, SAYS A SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE STATE ECONOMIC COUNCIL. [capitalized passage published in boldface]

In an interview published in the magazine BAN YUE TAN Thursday the official pointed out that light industry in the same period increased 11.7 per cent as against the planned increase of 8 per cent. Production of textiles, electronics items and consumer goods far exceeded the planned target.

Heavy industry, by deeper investigation of the markets, active reorientation of production and readjustment of its structure and the composition of its products, is rendering better service to people's lives and technical reformation of the national economy.

More Freight

Plans for communications and transport have been relatively well fulfilled. Freight volume on the railways has increased. The volume handled in seaports, as well as the amount of service done by the postal, telecommunications and civil aviation departments has also surpassed the targets as envisaged in the annual plan.

Production in most provinces and municipalities has been good. It is increasing at a relatively fast pace in Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Xinjiang, Tianjin, Hubei, Shandong, Fujian and other provinces. The common distinctive feature is the rapid development of light industry, production of daily necessities and in particular, the fast expansion of collectively-owned industries.

Safety Measures

Initial results have been achieved in the readjustment of heavy industry, particularly in the machine-building industry. Production is going on in many heavy industry enterprises while in others the decline of production has been within a narrow range.

Safety in production in the industrial and transport departments is also better than in previous years says the official.

The amount of industrial goods bought by commercial and foreign trade departments is greater than that in the corresponding period last year.

Supply in the markets is excellent and more currency has been withdrawn from circulation. The amount taken out of circulation in the first half of this year came to 3,980 million yuan, an increase of 1,540 million yuan over the corresponding period last year.

Output Doubled

On readjustment in different industries, the official notes that achievements have been made in reforming the composition of industries, products and organizations. The development of light industry has been speeded up. Production consumer goods closely tied to people's lives has increased by a wide margin. Output of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist-watches, television sets and woolen yarn, all badly needed, has doubled.

The official says that in accordance with the principle of coordination of specialized trades about 2,000 companies and factories in various specialized trades have been established and more than 20,000 enterprises have been allied with each other with relatively good economic results.

Reform Goes On

He says that more than 4,500 small enterprises, all of which have yielded poor economic results, were closed in 21 provinces and municipalities in the first 5 months of this year.

Other arrangements have been made for their staff and workers, equipment and factory buildings.

Reform of the economy will continue. To eliminate long-standing egalitarianism, a responsibility system holding enterprises accountable for their own losses and profits which has been propagated in a systematic and planned way in industrial and transport departments across the country. [sentence as published]

This will link the economic advantages of an enterprise to its performance, and will link the income of staffs and workers to the results of their own work so as to encourage the initiative of every enterprise and all their staff and workers.

OFFICIAL URGES INDEPENDENCE FOR SPECIAL ZONES

HK120230 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] After touring the special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai in Guangdong Province, a leading member of the State Council has recommended that the zones' business management should be separated from government departments and that local governments should not interfere in the internal affairs of enterprises, ECONOMIC INFORMATION has reported.

These suggestions also apply to organizational reform nationwide, the State Council member said.

He said that all enterprises in the special zones, whether affiliated to the central, provincial or zone government, and whether they are run cooperately by Chinese and foreign businessmen or are solely foreign investments, should be managed independently so long as they pay taxes as stipulated.

The local government of a zone should not intrude into the internal affairs of enterprises but should lay stress on legislation, inspection and supervision as well as city management, education, health and sanitation.

Administrative departments should be set up in accordance with the zone's concrete conditions.

The State Council member inspected the Shekou industrial district now under construction in Shenzhen and affirmed its achievements, the paper said.

This district is being opened by the zone's commerce import bureau with an investment of HK\$170 million. So far 14 imported enterprises with an investment of HK\$500 million have been built, and 5 of them will be ready to go into production this year. Income from land rents, harbour berths and villas in the district is expected to reach HK\$25 million this year.

The article said the Shekou industrial district has developed rapidly mainly because the Shenzhen commerce import bureau enjoys considerable independence in handling project surveys, plans, bank credits and negotiations and contracts with foreign businessmen. The bureau does not need to go to higher authorities for instructions at each step as do most units in ordinary places.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON DEVELOPING EXPORT TRADE

HK111400 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 47, 24 Aug 81 p 2

[Review: "Vigorously Develop the Export Trade in the Light of the Overall Strategic Situation"]

[Text] In considering foreign trade work, we must first of all adopt a strategic vision and obtain a thorough understanding of the strategic position and role of foreign trade work in our economic work.

The development of foreign trade not only allows countries to help supply each other's needs; what is even more important is that it allows them to economize the social manpower, learn the strong points of other countries and promote the modernization of their own economies. The development of China's foreign trade over the past few years has played a significant role in both national economic construction and in stabilizing the market and enriching people's lives.

However, despite very rapid development in China's export trade over the past few years, the amount of China's export trade in 1977 amounted to only 0.7 percent of the world's total amount of exports, and in 1978 it was 0.9 percent. Obviously, such a small amount of exports does not suit a country as big as ours.

The calculation of the proportion of export trade is a relatively complicated issue. Because of the difference between China's statistical arrangements and those of the foreign countries and also because of the fact that China's statistical work is still comparatively backward, at present it is not too easy for us to accurately calculate the proportion of the amount of China's export in relation to our GNP and to make comparisons with the foreign countries. However, through estimations of some comparable items, we hold that China's export trade amounts to around 5 to 6 percent of the GNP. It has not even reached the level of 9 to 10 percent or more. We must see the problem that the export trade of a big country with a vast territory and a population of 1 billion somehow amounts to less than 1 percent of the world's total amount of exports. Should we not rouse ourselves to catch up and promote China's export trade?

Import and export are in fact "two sides of a coin." We export commodities in exchange for foreign currencies which ultimately end up being used for the import of commodities. At present, however, China is giving priority to the import of technology and equipment. This is in line with the needs of the four modernizations. The aim of production in China is to satisfy the various growing needs of the masses. The imported technology and equipment (of course the scale of the import must be in keeping with China's domestic capacity of capital and materials) is ultimately supplied to the productive forces to produce the commodities needed by the people and thereby improve the people's standard of living. As a matter of fact, judging from the structure of commodities that China is currently importing, the means of livelihood directly used in the people's daily lives occupies a very large proportion in the total volume of imports. According to statistics, the proportion amounted to 23.9 percent in 1977, 18.6 percent in 1978 and 18.7 percent in 1979. In fact the amount of foreign currency spent on imported grain, granulated sugar and animal and vegetable oil amounted to 13 percent of the total amount of foreign currency spent on imports. This proportion of imported means of livelihood also increased somewhat in 1980. Therefore, we must not take increasing exports as conflicting with improving the people's standard of living.

In developing foreign trade, we must pay attention to giving overall consideration to import and export trade. In the past, import and export trade were separated from the planning stage; and the two could not coordinate with each other to form an organic whole. For example, wheat is a product of large-scale mechanized farming and its price is therefore comparatively low. Compared with an equal amount of rice, the price of rice is 150 percent higher. While importing wheat, we should make arrangements for the export of rice. Also, perhaps we can consider importing more wheat and release more farmland and manpower to expand the production of cotton and various raw materials, including sugarcane and sugar-beet. Therefore, the arrangements for import and export cannot be completely separated; but overall consideration should be given starting with the formulation of plans to their actual implementation.

How should we further develop foreign trade? In summary, we should be adept in bringing into play the roles of two forces, two resources and two battlefronts. The two forces refer to relying mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance secondary. We must ingeniously combine the two forces and make them supplement each other. The two resources mean that we must both make full use of our domestic resources and also be good at making use of foreign resources of which our country is in short supply. When we say "using imports to support exports," we normally refer to using resources of the second type. There is in fact plenty of work to do in this aspect. The two battlefronts refer to the fact that we should both make our domestic market prosper and expand our foreign market. Neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. As a matter of fact, our current efforts in expanding the foreign market and striving for earning more foreign currency are of great strategic significance in speeding up national economic development.

In the course of our readjustment program, China's light industrial, textile and agricultural production will definitely be able to provide even more sources of goods for export. An improvement in economic effect will also increase the varieties of export products and improve their quality. A reorganization of the machine building industry will also create a new situation in the export of mechanical and electrical products. There are also bright prospects in expanding the export of various local and special products as well as other handicraft products which have Chinese characteristics. In addition, there are also great potentials in expanding exports as foreign trade management work is strengthened and improved. In short, a major development in China's export trade during the readjustment period is not only necessary but is also absolutely possible.

A comparison of the volumes of export trade of six countries.

	Percentage of the world's export trade for 1979	Volume of export for 1980 measured in 100 million dollars	Per capita volume of export measured in dollars
USA	10.9	2,206	989
West Germany	10.5	1,930	3,130
Japan	6.3	1,298	1,109
France	6.0	1,112	2,075
Britain	5.6	1,153	2,062
China	0.9	180	18

(Source: SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO reference room)

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ARTICLE ON HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK150640 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 47, 24 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Gao Bin [7559 2430]: "The Proportion of Heavy Industry Should Not Fall Any More"]

[Text] Since liberation, we have paid too much attention to heavy industry and ignored light industry. According to statistical figures, the ratio between the investment in light industry and that in heavy industry from 1952 to 1978 was 1 to 10, and from 1949 to 1978, heavy industry registered a 9,060 percent increase while light industry only showed a 1,980 percent increase. The slow progress of light industry not only affected the improvement of the people's standard of living and the economic effect, but also affected the development of the whole national economy. In the past few years, the rate of increase of light industry and its proportion of the whole industrial production was raised during the readjustment. This was a guarantee for the national economy to develop in a more healthy way.

The ratio between light and heavy industries has been improved by the readjustment in the past 2 and 1/2 years. During this period, light industry developed at a much higher speed than required by the original plan. In 1978, the output value of light industry made up only 42.7 percent of the gross industrial output value, but in the first half of 1981, it was 50.4 percent; while that of heavy industry dropped from 57.3 to less than 50 percent. In the first half of this year, the gross industrial output value only decreased by 0.8 percent, while the light industry proportion increased by 11.6 percent and that of heavy industry decreased by 8.2 percent. The advantages of readjustment were obvious: the people's standard of living was improved, and the gross industrial output value did not drop but in spite of the lack of energy resources, continued to increase.

However, we cannot deny that the high speed development of light industry over the past few years was facilitated by the sound heavy industrial basis built in the earlier period. We must never forget the important role heavy industry plays in the process of industrialization. The development of light industry and the development of heavy industry cannot be separated from each other. The aim of the readjustment is just to better coordinate the development of both, not simply to reduce the proportion of heavy industry and to raise that of light industry. It would be the same metaphysical mistake to one-sidedly stress light industry and ignore heavy industry or to one-sidedly stress heavy industry as we did before.

What is the correct proportion of light and heavy industries in the industrial production in our country? It will become clear by comparing ours with the percentage proportion of the two categories of production in the gross industrial output value of the four listed countries:

	Year	The first category	The second category
USSR	1976	74	26
USA	1972	69.4	30.6
Japan	1976	66	34
		(heavy industry)	(light industry)
China	1978	57.3	42.7
		(heavy industry)	(light industry)

In the 1970's, in the main industrial countries, such as West Germany, France and England, the proportion of heavy industry in the whole national industry was generally between 60 and 70 percent.

It is thus clear that even before we started the readjustment, the proportion of heavy industry in our country was still far too low in comparison with the developed industrial countries. Of course, I do not mean that it should be raised immediately to catch up with these countries, but it should be raised step by step in the course of industrialization.

The problem was that before 1978, heavy industry developed too quickly while light industry developed too slowly and the investment in the former was much greater than the investment in the latter. Such disequilibrium could also be seen in productive capacity: there was overproduction in heavy industry but insufficient production in light industry and a large quantity of heavy industrial equipment was left unused while light industry did not have enough equipment and some outdated equipment was still being used. To sum up, according to the general level of our country's productive forces in 1978, the proportion of heavy industry was too big and that of light industry was too small. If we had the same productive level as the United States this proportion would not be too big at all, but rather too small. As a result of such disproportion, heavy industry produced more means of production for itself than for light industry.

All developed countries have followed the road of giving priority to the production of the means of production in the course of industrialization. We can see from their development that the course of industrialization is a course in which the development of heavy industry exceeds the development of light industry. This is a rather long historical course. England was the first in the world to realize industrialization, and it took nearly 70 years to raise the proportion of its first category production from 31 to 53 percent. In a socialist country, of course, this course can be greatly shortened by bringing into full play the superiority of the social system. But in our country, we raised the proportion of heavy industry from 35.6 to 57.3 percent in only 6 years. Thus, this historical course has been shortened too much.

At present, as the proportion of heavy industry has already been reduced to the level of 1965, we should say that the proportion between heavy and light industry is quite appropriate now and the focal point of readjustment should be transferred to the readjustment of proportional relations within these industries. In other words, the proportion of heavy industry in the whole industry should not fall any more.

After the readjustment, our heavy industry still needs a long period of steady development. This is because:

1. To realize mechanization and electrification of agriculture, to bring all farmland under irrigation and to make extensive use of farm chemicals, priority must be given to the development of heavy industry.
2. The modernization of most of the collective industries in the cities and the enterprises in communes and brigades in the countryside also requires heavy industry to develop quickly.
3. In order to make the widest possible use of advanced technology, it is necessary to speed up the renewal of fixed assets. If the period for the depreciation of fixed assets is shortened, for example, to half of the original one, the equipment needed for the renewal of the fixed assets would be 100 percent more. In addition, there is still a great amount of outdated equipment in our factories which is still in use.
4. For a long period of time, there has been the problem of our light industry lacking raw materials, the basis of which is that light industry gains its raw materials mainly from agriculture. The only means for solving this problem is not in agriculture but in the development of heavy industry, especially the development of the chemical industry.
5. The development of construction as well as communications and transportation, which are all still far from satisfying the needs of production and the needs of improving people's living standard, also depends on the development of heavy industry.

Therefore, without giving priority to the development of heavy industry, we will not be able to realize modernization. It is not right to focus our attention only on the initial economic result and ignore the development of heavy industry. We should like to ask, how many products can an enterprise produce by hand, even if it is very well organized? Without the speedy development of heavy industry in our country, how can we then buy "modernization" from abroad?

As the construction of heavy industries requires a long period, the economic result in the near future will naturally be not so good. However, this cannot be used as a reason for giving up the development of heavy industry, because from a long-term point of view, heavy industry determines the development and progress of the whole society.

At present, many of our heavy industrial enterprises are not assigned sufficient tasks to fulfil. The reason is not that they do not need to produce more products, but rather, that they are not producing products that satisfy a need. That is to say, they are not producing products needed by light industry and agriculture. So, now is the time for transferring the focal point of our readjustment to the readjustment within heavy industry. It is imperative to readjust heavy industry centering on producing more consumer goods, on serving light industry and producing more production means for the production of more energy resources as well as for agricultural and light industrial production.

The machinery and equipment needed by light industry and agriculture are actually much simpler and easier to make than those needed by heavy industry. At present, it seems that light industry needs more energy and raw materials, but, as a matter of fact, advanced machinery and equipment can not only help to raise productivity and the quality of products, but also help to save energy and raw materials. As for the inactivity in some light industrial enterprises in renewing equipment, this has something to do with guiding ideology and the management system, which is beyond our discussion in this article.

GUANGDONG, FUJIAN, ZHEJIANG POLICE FIGHT SMUGGLING

OW111332 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The people's border defense armed police stationed in the Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang coastal areas have cracked down on smuggling activities during the first 8 months of this year and have uncovered a number of major smuggling operations by working in close coordination with other departments concerned. The people's border defense armed police called a special meeting in early March to discuss and map out plans and measures against smuggling activities. They also dispatched patrol boats to work in coordination with the navy and customs units and set up joint inspection stations at bus stations, wharves and on roads. Forces were also organized to crack down on smuggling cases and to eliminate black marketing of smuggled goods.

In the struggle against smuggling and the sale of smuggled goods, cadres of the people's border defense armed police have displayed courage and tenacity. They have performed their duties with impartiality by doing no personal favors and by refusing to accept bribes.

In May of this year, when (Guo Cai), deputy instructor of the Huiyang battalion of the people's border defense armed police, Guangdong Province, was taking a boat used for smuggling back to shore, the captain of the boat twice offered the cadres and policemen more than 1,200 yuan in bribes. However, (Guo Cai) and the cadres took a firm stand and handled the matter strictly according to regulations.

Leading organs of the people's border defense armed police recently commended and awarded cadres and policemen who distinguished themselves in the antismuggling struggle. In the Guangdong unit alone, five persons were commended for meritorious service and 300 others were cited.

HEALTH MINISTER ATTENDS MEETING ON JIANKANG BAO

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--China's first national newspaper dealing with science and medicine, the JIANKANG BAO (HEALTH NEWS) marked its 50th anniversary here today with a meeting attended by more than 500 people at the Great Hall of the People.

Public Health Minister Qian Xinzong made a speech in which he urged the paper's staff to serve China's four modernizations program better. He said that popularizing scientific knowledge of medicine and health is extremely important. With the developing national economy and rising standard of living, the people need to have a better understanding of health and hygiene.

Attending the meeting were veteran cadres who served on the paper in the early days, medical workers from the 1934-1936 Long March of the Red Army, as well as leading members of medical and scientific fields and the press.

Founded at a revolutionary base area in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province in 1931, HEALTH NEWS, now the organ of the Ministry of Public Health, is published in four pages and comes out twice a week. Characters for the masthead were written by the late Premier Zhou Enlai in 1956. The paper now has a circulation of 370,000.

The newspaper carries articles on the principles guiding medical and health work, research achievements, clinical experiences of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, international medical news, popular science and photos. Nearly 1,000 letters are received every month from readers making suggestions for improvements in the health system and asking about treatment of ailments. The staff answers the letters.

JIANKANG BAO now has a network of 200 volunteer reporters who work in medical and health departments all over the country.

STATE LEADERS TAKE PART IN SANITATION WORK

OW130450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--Leading comrades of the State Council, various departments under it, the offices of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate today joined personnel of their units in doing weekend cleaning and sanitation work.

The provisional party committee of central state organs on 8 September called a meeting of party committee secretaries in various ministries, commissions, offices and bureaus to relay the party Central Committee Secretariat's opinion on reinstituting the system of cadres doing cleaning and sanitation work on weekends. The meeting decided to reinstitute this system this week and called on leading cadres to take the lead in participating in cleaning and sanitation work on weekends.

At 1500 on 12 September, some leading comrades of the State Council joined staff members in sweeping the areas around the office buildings in Zhongnanhai. After being swept, the lawns and roads there looked especially clean and tidy.

Leading comrades of 103 units under the State Council, the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate who participated in the cleaning and sanitation work totaled 309.

NATIONAL LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING HELD IN SHANDONG

OW150130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0015 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Jinan, September 15 (XINHUA)--Orders for 130,000 sets of industrial sewing equipment to be delivered in 1982 were placed at a national meeting called by the Ministry of Light Industry which closed in Taian, Shandong Province. This represents an increase of 33 percent over 1981.

Demands for industrial sewing equipment have been on the rise as manufacture of ready-made garments has gone up at an annual rate of ten percent in the past two years. China now produces more than 40 types of industrial sewing equipment with 80 specifications. In 1978, only 21 types with 49 specifications were produced.

BEIJING CONFERENCE ASSESSES WATER RESOURCES

OW150818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)--China's underground water resources are estimated at 800,000 million tons, accounting for one-fourth of the nation's water supply. This was revealed at a national meeting to assess underground water here today.

A report released at the conference says that the underground water resources in northern China come to about 300,000 million tons a year. Two-thirds of the water have been found on the North China plain, the Songhua-Liao River Plain in northeast China, the Guanzhong Plain in northwest China and the Yellow River bend area in Inner Mongolia. Considerable underground water reserves have also been found in such dry areas as the loess highlands in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, the Gansu Corridor, the Tsaidam depression and the Inner-Mongolian grassland.

In southern China, the report says, underground water has been found mainly in mountainous areas. But in the limestone areas which account for one-third of the total area in southern China, a network of underground streams has been found. Surface water is extremely limited. It is estimated that in Central Guangxi, there are 350 underground rivers in an area of 150,000 square kilometers, with a flow of 158 cubic meters per second in the dry season. In Sichuan Province, the total number of lava springs and underground rivers is about 2,400, with a total flow of 320 cubic meters per second.

The report says that China at present uses 50,000 million tons of underground water a year, mostly for farm irrigation. In Hebei Province which has been suffering from sustained severe drought, 400,000 pump wells have been drilled over the past 20 years, which tap an average of 10,000 million cubic meters of water a year to irrigate 60 percent of the province's total farmland. Underground water is also widely used in Shandong and Henan Provinces.

Many major cities and industries are using underground water. Statistics from Beijing, Shenyang, Xian and of the major industrial cities show that as much as one million tons are pumped out every day.

The general survey and assessment of China's underground water resources started in the 1950's. To date, surveys have been completed for two-thirds of the total area.

NATIONAL FORUM STRESSES BETTER HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

OWI40626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Harbin, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--As pointed out at the national hospital work forum which concluded on 12 September in Harbin Municipality, all urban hospitals in the country should pay attention to management. Through strengthening management, they should establish a good order of work, raise the quality of medical work and improve their service.

The forum emphatically pointed out: In strengthening management, the primary task concerns the work in the ideological field. It is necessary to strengthen and improve the party leadership and to do political and ideological work in a serious way so as to eliminate the present weakness and laxity in leading the work in some hospitals. Hospital leaders should dare to improve management and be strict in doing so. They should be bold in struggling against evil practice and unhealthy trends and, at the same time, strive to grasp the objective law of hospital management.

At this national hospital work forum held by the Ministry of Public Health 4-12 September, responsible persons of medical and health department from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as responsible persons from some medical colleges and schools and urban hospitals concentrated on exchanging their experience in managing urban hospitals and on studying the problems encountered at present. Their opinion was that while the state cannot make a big increase in the appropriations for health projects at this time, urban hospitals should solve their problems by improving management, and that they should do their best to raise work efficiency and improve the quality of medical services.

Presently there are more than 7,000 urban hospitals in the country, and their situations are quite different. For this reason, the forum urged the comrades in various localities to proceed from the actual situation of each hospital and take proper steps to do a solid job in improving the hospital management work. First of all, efforts should be made to consolidate the order of work, improve the style of hospital work and the appearance of hospitals, establish and improve various regulations and rules, define the duty and responsibility of each work post and put these into practice seriously so as to meet the requirements of neatness, quiet, safety and comfort. In the meantime, it is necessary to strengthen the management of technical work for the purpose of raising the quality and technical level of medical work. The forum called on all urban hospitals across the country to heighten their spirits and work hard so that most of them will improve their management within 2 or 3 years. During the forum, the representatives discussed a document drawn up entitled "Some Opinions About Strengthening Urban Hospital Management at Present" and revised the "regulations for the work of hospitals in the country," which had been implemented on a trial basis for 3 years.

Improve Outpatient Services

OW130520 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Report by station reporter from Heilongjiang]

[Text] At the national hospital work forum which concluded today in Harbin, representatives unanimously emphasized that hospitals at all levels should dare to commend exemplary people and good deeds and to criticize unhealthy trends and evil practices. They should, the representatives added, try to eliminate laxity and weakness in leading ideological and political work.

As pointed out at the forum, since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, health departments at all levels across the country have raised, in varying degrees, the quality of medical work and the level of hospital management. However, most hospitals are still confronted with problems and difficulties. Because of this, health departments at all levels in the country should strengthen their leadership in carrying out the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and overcome any wait-and-see attitude, dispirited feeling and fear of difficulty. It is imperative to heighten spirits, work with greater confidence, find ways and means to solve the difficulty and make all-out efforts to improve management.

The forum pointed out that hospitals at all levels should take it as an important aspect of their ideological and political work to promote socialist spiritual civilization and high moral standards among medical workers. It is necessary to educate medical workers to take Comrade Norman Bethune as their model and strive to improve their attitude in serving the people and their style in doing medical work. They should see to it that medical work is done decorously and their service rendered in a courteous way.

In addition, it was pointed out at the forum that at present outpatient service and emergency medical work are two weak points of urban hospitals. Hospitals at all levels are required to correct the idea of underrating the importance of outpatient service. Presently in some large hospitals, only interns are assigned to work in the outpatient department. This state of affairs should be changed.

The forum was called by the Ministry of Public Health. Representatives attending the forum also discussed suggestions for strengthening the management of urban hospitals.

ACADEMY SCIENTISTS RETURN FROM STUDY ABROAD

OW142036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--Among the personnel sent by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to study abroad in the past few years, more than 200 have completed their studies and returned to China. Most of them were key professional members and promising young and middle-aged scientists and technicians selected from units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

After working, learning and pursuing advanced studies abroad for 1 to 2 years, they have generally broadened their outlook, acquired more knowledge and gained an understanding of the international level and developing trend of their branches of learning.

Associate research fellow Long Ruilin, of the mathematics institute, did research work in classical harmonic analysis at the (?south Paris) University of France. Shortly after his arrival at the school, his tutor gave him several unsolved problems to work on. He studied hard and found ways to solve the problems in just 3 weeks.

The physics institute is one of the units which has sent the most people to study abroad. Many have made gratifying achievements. Associate research fellow Che Rongzheng pursued advanced studies in the technology of neutron scattering [zhong zi san she 0022 1311 2414 1410] under high pressure in France. He improved the design of the technical equipment used for high pressure experiments in developing neutron scattering. The improved design has raised the pressure resistance of the equipment to a level higher than the current international level for this kind of equipment. The design is of great significance for our country in conducting research on the phase transition [xiang bian 4161 6239] of neutrons under pressure in the future.

While studying in Japan, associate research fellow Wang Wenkui synthesized five chemical compounds and found several valuable materials unknown thus far abroad.

After returning home, some of these people are opening up new fields of learning, some have become leaders in specific fields of study, some are training graduate students and some have been invited to give lectures at relevant units; all are contributing their energies to raising the motherland's scientific research and teaching standards.

MEETING HELD ON NEON-HELIUM LASER COMPONENTS

OW130552 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] China's first national meeting to evaluate the quality of neon-helium laser components ended in Beijing on 11 September, according to a staff report by this station. The meeting was sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The 250-millimeter neon-helium tubes of front-inlet gun type [qian nei jiang shi 0467 0355 6957 1709], produced by the Shenyang lightbulb plant, were accorded first place at the meeting while second place was shared by the Wuhan optical instrument factory and the Beijing Chaoyang laser equipment plant for the quality of their products. The major characteristics of the prize-winning products attained or approximated the international levels.

Neon-helium lasers are commonly used because they are technologically mature in comparison with other types of lasers. Simple in structure, easy to operate and less costly to build, they are commonly used for infiltration [qian xi 3383 6002] photography, precision surveying, collimation, direction finding, distance measuring, signal communication, industrial automatic control and farm seed cultivation, and they are useful for medical purposes, simulated firing practice and teaching demonstrations.

Other prize-winning units included Nanjing electronic tube factory, Shanghai No 1 glass instrument plant and the Chengdu thermometer factory.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON USING INDUSTRIAL WASTE

OW100118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--The State Council issued a circular to the people's governments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, all ministries and commissions and all organizations directly under it on 2 September reiterating that no fees should be collected for the utilization of industrial waste.

To encourage the active utilization of industrial waste for the production of building materials, the State Council approved and transmitted in 1979 "measures on accelerating the development of the building materials industry" submitted by the State Capital Construction Commission and the State Building Materials Bureau and "minutes of the national experience-exchange meeting on multipurpose utilization of tailings and stone coal" submitted by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the State Building Materials Bureau. Both documents specifically stipulate that fees should not be collected overtly or covertly for the utilization of waste. However, in some localities, units discharging waste are still collecting fees. Some are even charging increasingly higher fees, thus seriously affecting the utilization of industrial waste. Accordingly, the State Council's circular reiterates the above stipulation that fees should not be collected overtly or covertly for the utilization of industrial waste.

The circular states: From now on, units collecting fees for waste must be dealt with sternly by responsible departments. The local economic committees will also arbitrate disputes to solve problems.

The circular calls for all departments in all localities to examine and seriously correct existing problems.

BEST DRAMATIC, OPERA SCRIPTS TO RECEIVE AWARDS

OW150258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sep 15 (XINHUA)--Nationwide selection for the best drama and opera scripts produced in 1980-1981 has started, the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Dramatists' Association announced today.

The contest is accepting entries by both professional and amateur playwrights from all provinces, autonomous regions and the army.

The panel of about 30 leading critics and writers includes 70-year-old playwright Cao Yu, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association and the dramatist Wu Xue who is vice minister of culture.

First, second or third prize will be awarded to 50 contestants and forums will be held. Final results will be announced in national journals on theatrical art during the spring of 1982.

More than 3,000 dramas and operas were staged in the country in 1980. Some 240 new plays were published in the country's 22 drama magazines. The national monthly PLAYSCRIPT alone received more than 2,000 playscripts between January and August this year.

MINUTES OF ANHUI FORESTRY MEETING REPORTED

OW132050 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently printed and distributed the minutes of the provincial forestry work meeting held in Hefei recently. The minutes consisted of seven parts:

1. Implement the policy on forestry, integrate rights with responsibility and profits.
2. Grasp tending of middle and young forests firmly, speed up growing reserve of forest resources.
3. Run commune and brigade forest farms and state forest farms well and conscientiously, build key forestry bases.
4. Take various measures to plant forests, quicken the pace of afforestation.
5. Fell trees and bamboo with unified management.
6. Protect forests and utilize forests in a reasonable way.
7. Strengthen leadership further and make great efforts to support the forestry development.

The minutes emphatically pointed out: Forestry is an important component of the national economy. Developed forestry is one of the signs of abundance of a country, prosperity of a nation and civilization of a society. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party and government leaders at all levels must inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, arduously do pioneering work, save our forests, vigorously develop forestry and make efforts to accelerate afforestation of Anhui.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS MID-AUTUMN GALA

OW121942 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] On the evening of 11 September, the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees held a grand mid-autumn gala at the auditorium where Dr Sun Yat-sen took office as provisional president. Well-known figures from all circles gathered together to celebrate the mid-autumn festival.

Attending the gala were members of the CPPCC National Committee currently in Nanjing, members of the Nanjing Provincial CPPCC Committee, Standing Committee members of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of the provincial and Nanjing municipal committees of democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce, a total of more than 500 people.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, Bao Houchang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and others arrived at the party. They shook hands with the comrades and cordially conversed with them. Comrade Bao Houchang and Comrade (Zhong Aimin), chairman of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee, spoke at the party. They extended holiday greetings to the comrades and expressed hope that the comrades would make greater contributions to the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification.

The Nanjing municipal acrobatic troupe and the Nanjing municipal art troupe gave brilliant performances at the party. The performances by well-known ping-tan [storytelling and ballad singing] performers (Cao Xiaojun) and (Yang Naizhen) attracted the deep interest of those present.

With a feeling of great reverence, the comrades present visited the office and living room used by Dr Sun Yat-sen as provisional president. They also toured the west garden despite the rain.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU YOUTH GATHERING

OW131135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 12 September some 300 youth representatives of various nationalities and from various circles in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality met at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC committee to celebrate the mid-autumn festival. The happy get-together was jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal Youth Federations.

In his speech at the meeting, Sun Jiazheng, vice chairman of the provincial youth federation, emphasized that youths must carry forward the fine tradition of unity, be patriotic and follow the party's leadership. He called on youths to unite under the guidance of the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, ardently love the socialist motherland, make their respective contributions to China's socialist modernization, uphold the four basic principles and unwaveringly follow the socialist road. He added that he shared the young people's common concern for the youths and other compatriots in Taiwan at the time of the mid-autumn festival.

Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, Guan Wenwei, Chen Yuesheng, (Liu Kueiji) and other party, government and army leaders of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality joined the young people in the happy get-together. After the meeting the young people visited Dr Sun Yat-sen's old office and residence in Nanjing.

SUN YAT-SEN MAUSOLEUM REOPENED IN JIANGSU

OW141223 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The world-renowned Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanjing was reopened to Chinese and foreign tourists on 11 September, with its historical features restored, following the completion of a nearly 100-day renovation project. The mausoleum marks the burial site of Dr Sun Yat-sen, China's great revolutionary forerunner, and is located at Zijinshan Road South, in an eastern suburb of Nanjing. It is a magnificent and solemn structure.

Since liberation the CCP and the people's government have attached great importance to protecting the mausoleum and have on many occasions appropriated special funds for its maintenance and protection. In March 1961 the State Council declared the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum as one of the country's major historical and cultural treasures to be protected by the state. To mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, a great event which falls in 1981, funds were appropriated this year for repairs of parts of the mausoleum damaged during the 10 chaotic years. The tomb hall, the ceiling of the coffin chamber and the original design of the tombstone were restored and renovated. Dr Sun Yat-sen's handwritten manuscripts and the national construction program for the nationalist government were regilded and the hall and coffin chamber repainted. A new rubber floor was installed in the tomb hall and ventilators provided for the coffin chamber. The huge square in front of the mausoleum and the tree-lined paths leading to it were turfed and additional guardrails were erected, making the area look even more majestic and more beautiful.

The results of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum renovation project were inspected this morning by nearly 100 responsible persons of the Jiangsu provincial committee in charge of preparations for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee's Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing municipal branches and departments concerned.

After inspecting the results of the renovation project, nine graduates of the Huangpu Military Academy currently residing in Nanjing extended an invitation to the academy's alumni in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Canada and the United States, urging them to come to Nanjing to take part in the activities marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and to visit the Dr Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum so as to restudy his teachings and renew alumni friendship.

JIANGSU COMMENTATOR ON OLDER CADRES' RESPONSIBILITY

OW112036 Janjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO commentator's article: "The Veteran Comrades' Vital Responsibility"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: To boost our economic construction and to do a good job in building a civilization with socialist spirit are two arduous but glorious tasks facing us today. To accomplish these two tasks, all our veteran comrades on the ideological front--those who are engaged in literary and art creation or criticism, who are engaged in social science study and who work in the journalistic, publication, educational and other sectors as well as the party and government leaders--have an unshirkable vital responsibility.

What is our veteran comrades' responsibility? This responsibility is two-fold: On the one hand, the veteran comrades themselves must heighten their spirit, do the work in their own fields properly in a positive and earnest manner and make new contributions to the building of a highly socialist material and spiritual civilization; on the other hand, they must enthusiastically pass on their experience to the middle-aged and young comrades, give them help and set an example for them in training them.

The article continues: It has always been a good tradition of our party and our revolutionary contingent to show concern for the younger comrades and to train them and give them help. To carry forward this good tradition on the ideological front and do a good job in passing on our experience to the middle-aged and young comrades, give them help and set an example for them is undoubtedly very necessary today. While we must realize that, under the natural law, the heavy burden of leadership and professional work on the ideological front will be taken over by today's young people in the future, we must also realize that our young comrades, due to influence during the decade-long internal turmoil and lack of study, self-cultivation and experience, are still incapable of leading the work in the political and professional fields, and that they can in no way take over the heavy work burden in a short time. This calls for our veteran comrades' doing a good job in leading and helping the young comrades.

The article points out: To fulfill their historic duty and do a good job in passing on their experience to their younger counterparts, giving them help and setting an example for them, our veteran comrades must clearly understand the relationship between their work and the nation's modernization and heighten their sense of responsibility. The work on the ideological front is an important part of the work of our party as a whole and is an indispensable important part of our joint efforts in modernizing our country.

The article concludes: This great era will certainly produce a large number of outstanding people as well as a large quantity of outstanding works. We hope our veteran and young comrades will join hands and work hard to bring about a flourishing literary and art and theoretical work and a flourishing situation in the journalistic, publication, educational, scientific and sports sectors in our province.

DAZHONG RIBAO CALLS FOR BOOSTING HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK120728 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Enhance Revolutionary Vigor and Get a Good Grasp of Heavy Industry"]

[Text] To do everything possible to enliven heavy industry while vigorously developing production of consumer goods, and ensure that heavy industry production falls as little as possible or not at all or shows steady growth during the readjustment period constitutes the key to maintaining a certain growth rate in the whole of industry amid the readjustment, achieving increased output and income, and overcoming the current financial difficulties. It is also a major cardinal link in restructuring the economy and enabling the national economy to develop in a planned and proportioned way. To get a thoroughly good grasp of heavy industry production is an urgent task facing the leadership at all levels.

Marx divided social production into two categories, production of the means of production, and production of the means of subsistence. It is necessary to maintain a certain proportion in production growth in these two categories. Expanded reproduction can only be carried out in a normal way if the proportions of these two are arranged properly and efforts are made to develop them in a balanced and coordinated way; otherwise, the economy will get out of proportion, and this will affect the development of the entire national economy. For a long time, as our economic work was under erroneous "leftist" influence, we were impatient for success, chased after high targets and speed, exceeded national capacity in the scale of capital construction, and laid one-sided stress on developing heavy industry while neglecting agricultural and light industry production. As a result, the national economy got out of proportion to a serious degree, the economic structure became lopsided, and heavy industry became too heavy and light industry too light. Practice has proven that the old road we followed in the past does not suit the national condition, and we must not follow it again. Since the third plenary session, our province's industry and communications front has seriously implemented the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement put forward by the central authorities for the national economy, and got a good grasp of readjusting irrational economic structures; the imbalance of the national economy has now started to change, the proportions between light and heavy industry are gradually moving toward rational coordination, and the whole of industrial production has thus been able to maintain an appropriate growth rate. By the end of 1980, Shandong had closed, suspended, amalgamated or switched to other production a total of 514 heavy industry enterprises, of which 376 had been amalgamated or switched to producing textiles and electronic products. The proportion of light industry in the province's industry had risen from 46.7 to 50.9 percent, while that of heavy industry had declined from 53.3 to 49.1 percent. During the period January-July this year, the proportion of light industry showed a further rise to 54.98 percent, as a result of continuing to get a good grasp in readjustment work. The current problem is that heavy industry is declining too fast. From January to July this year, the province's heavy industry fell by 10.2 percent compared with the same period last year; apart from greatly exceeding the planned decline rate, this was actually higher than the average decline for the whole country. The big fall in heavy industry has directly affected the province's entire industrial growth rate and financial revenue. If this situation is allowed to continue, it will affect the fulfillment of the entire plan for increasing output and revenue in industry this year.

There are many reasons for the excessive decline in heavy industry. Objectively speaking, the further readjustment in the national economy, the shortening of the capital construction front, the reduction in orders for equipment, and the cuts in expenditure in all sectors have caused a corresponding reduction in purchases of the means of production, and this has resulted in a number of heavy industry enterprises, especially in the machine building industry, having insufficient production tasks or even none at all. At the same time, the process of readjustment of the structure of the economy and of products and the shift in service orientation needs a certain period of time. Hence, heavy industry output cannot show much growth during the readjustment period, and it is even reasonable that it should decline slightly for a time, but the decline should not be excessive. Subjectively speaking, the main causes are differences in understanding, failure to enhance revolutionary spirit, and insufficiently effective leadership. Some comrades hold that as stress is currently laid on consumer goods, heavy industry is unimportant and should stand aside; hence they feel unconcerned and have an easy conscience over the continuous fall in output. This is a one-sided view. The fact that we are stressing the production of consumer goods certainly does not mean that we can neglect heavy industry; it means putting forward the task of readjustment and still higher demands on heavy industry, to enable its development to correspond to that of agriculture and light industry, and the production of the means of production to correspond to production of the ultimate consumer goods, and to bring the role of heavy industry into better play. As everyone knows, heavy industry provides the means of production such as raw materials, fuel, power, equipment and so on for all trades and sectors, and developing the production of consumer goods will inevitably require the machine building, metallurgy, chemical, electronics, energy, building materials and other industries to provide more readily marketable, high-quality, inexpensive and technically advanced equipment and raw materials; thus heavy industry can provide better service for developing consumer goods production.

It can be said with assurance that the future vigorous development of consumer goods production and the technical improvement of old enterprises are bound to provide favorable conditions and a broad market for the development of heavy industry. Heavy industry is not in a state of inertia; it shoulders heavy responsibilities and its prospects are boundless. However, in order to accomplish this, it is necessary to thoroughly change the mentality of regarding heavy industry as the center, indulging in "revolving around oneself," and reckoning that everyone else should serve heavy industry. In accordance with the needs of society, it is necessary to readjust the product structure, change the service orientation, spontaneously put lofty airs aside, and take the initiative to serve agriculture and light industry and the technical improvement of all trades and sectors, and thus ensure that heavy industry itself can develop. It is precisely because people's understanding differs on this point that certain comrades can only see the current difficulties and not the favorable conditions that are developing. As a result they lack drive, fear difficulties and make no progress. It is impossible to make a success of heavy industry production unless the problem of this state of mind is solved.

There are only some 4 months of the year left. The key to enlivening and promoting heavy industry, stabilizing its production at the planned level and striving for a steady rise lies in having a good mental approach and firm and indomitable vigor for action. The leading comrades of all heavy industry departments must continue to emancipate their minds, enhance their vigor, break away from conventions, be bold in practice, study the new situations and solve the new problems, develop more production opportunities, diversify in a big way, do a good job in regulation by market mechanism, and do everything possible to enliven and promote heavy industry so as to meet the needs of developing agriculture, light industry, and exports. The production opportunities and the service field are now very extensive, and the question is whether we are able to keep abreast of the situation, hurry to readjust the service orientation, and meet the needs of all sectors. For instance, the textile industry urgently needs equipment for spinning, weaving, knitting and so on, and the question is whether the machine building industry can provide this equipment in good time.

At present there is an energy shortage, and energy conservation is a major task facing every trade and sector. The machine building industry departments must meet this need and work hard to develop efficient, simple and durable energy conservation equipment that consumes little energy itself, and provide all trades and sectors with advanced motive power equipment. As far as the province's foodstuffs industry is concerned, the great majority of enterprises are still using outdated, backward equipment, and many of them are still relying on manual operation. This is also the case in most enterprises in the brewing trade. Following the introduction in agriculture of production responsibility systems linking remuneration to output, there has been all-round development in diversification in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and this poses urgent demands for small agricultural machines, implements and so on. In the face of the demands from all trades and sectors, a number of machine building enterprises have undertaken any task, however small, complex or irksome, without complaint, and spontaneously readjusted their service orientation. They have already achieved excellent results in this way and enabled their enterprises to enjoy rapid development amid readjustment. For instance, in view of its serious lack of production tasks last year, the Qingdao No 2 forging machinery plant sent cadres and technicians to visit 147 enterprises in 20 provinces and municipalities, and the plant designed and produced 42 types of machines for the light and textile industries, environmental protection, and the building and transport trades. It has taken the initiative to serve technical improvement in various trades and sectors. According to the task it is undertaking this year, this plant's output value will actually exceed last year's instead of falling, and it can overfulfill the profit plan for which it holds responsibility. This work style of enhancing revolutionary vigor, emancipating the mind, being bold in practice, and working in a hard and sound way is extremely precious and very worthwhile advocating and emulating. More production opportunities can also be developed by seeking export outlets. Each year Shandong procures for export some 700 to 800 million yuan work worth of machinery, chemicals, minerals and so on, representing about 25 percent of the province's total commodity procurement for export. If we work hard to improve product quality, increase variety, boost exports of readily marketable products, pay attention to enlivening our business, and adopt the method of exporting from many outlets, the production opportunities will become more and more extensive.

At present the leading cadres at all levels in the industry and communications enterprises must seriously implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session, enhance revolutionary vigor, improve their work style, go deep into the basic levels to investigate problems, provide sound solutions to key problems in production, and vigorously introduce various kinds of economic responsibility systems. They must strive to ensure that heavy industry production in the second half of the year is better than in the first half and achieve little or no decline or a steady increase over the whole year, so as to make their proper contributions to ensuring the over-fulfillment of the province's industrial production plans for the year and achieving increased output and revenue.

WEN HUI BAO ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK110346 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Xing Chun [6580 2504] and Jin Xi [6930 3556]: "Without Criticism and Self-Criticism It Is Not Possible To Seek Truth From Facts"]

[Text] During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has not only formulated a correct line but has also formed the fine tradition of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism.

Since the discussions on the criterion of truth and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee when we determined once again our party's ideological line of dialectical materialism, the essence of Mao Zedong Thought--seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice--has struck chords in the hearts of the people. However, many comrades have begun to lose interest in maintaining close ties with the masses and in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. Without maintaining close ties with the masses and without carrying out criticism and self-criticism, it is not possible to seek truth from facts. The party's three important work styles complement one another and constitute an inseparable entity.

Seeking truth from facts means that our subjective understanding should conform with objective reality and that we should proceed from the objective situation and work according to the objective law. That is to say, we should take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Then, who constitutes the main body of social practice? The people. Correct understanding, that is, understanding which tallies with objective reality, only comes from practice or fr. the masses. The process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter depends on the practice of the masses. Thus, we can say that the viewpoint of practice implies the viewpoint of the masses. Respecting practice means respecting the masses, respecting their practical experience and respecting their creativity. This is the unity of the viewpoint of practice and the viewpoint of the masses as upheld by the Marxist theory of knowledge. In order that our ideology, viewpoint, opinions and methods can conform with the objective reality, meet the people's needs and serve the interests of the majority of the people, we must adopt the correct stand, viewpoint and methods, continuously overcome our shortcomings and mistakes on our way of advance and be good at brushing the dust off our bodies. To this end, we must conscientiously practice criticism and self-criticism--the communists' best weapon to reform themselves. By criticism and self-criticism we mean that we have to do away with ideology, viewpoint, opinions and methods which do not tally with the objective situation and which do not meet the people's needs; we should uphold the ideology, viewpoints, opinions and methods which tally with the objective situation and which meet the people's needs. That is to say, we have to adhere to good things and correct our mistakes in the people's interest. This is the intrinsic relationship between the three important work styles.

Historical experience shows that during the agrarian revolutionary war, Wang Ming's mistakes of leftist adventurism, characterized by disunity of the subjective and the objective and that of theory and practice, brought great losses to our revolutionary bases and the revolutionary forces in the white area. At that time, some people "thought they were always right and wise; they rushed here, there and everywhere like imperial envoys." They did not pay any attention to the mass line and the work style of seeking truth from facts, much less did they pay attention to criticism and self-criticism. The Zunyi conference showed respect for the masses' practice. On the basis of criticism and self-criticism, it distinguished right from wrong and confirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership in the Red Army and the party Central Committee. Thus, the party corrected its line and began to seek truth from facts, won a victory in the Long March and opened up a new prospect for the Chinese revolution. It was said that the launching of the "Great Cultural Revolution" directly relied on the masses. In fact, it departed from the party's organization and was separated from the broad masses of people. The normal democratic life and the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism was severely sabotaged. This inevitably resulted in the party's deviation from the correct ideological line and brought about the greatest setbacks and losses to the party, state and people since the founding of the PRC. This shows that whether we forge close links with the masses and practice criticism and self-criticism has a great bearing on whether we can seek truth from facts.

As we are confronted with many new situations and new problems, it is inevitable that shortcomings and mistakes occur in our work. Therefore, we must continue to sum up our experience in order to fight better in the future. The summing up of experiences cannot be divorced from criticism and self-criticism. Communists must uphold the truth and take a clear-cut stand. In fact, the process of criticism is the process in which our subjective world gradually conforms with objective reality. Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet regime implemented some wartime communist policies and made some mistakes. Lenin said: Without a clear understanding of the past erroneous economic policy, it would be impossible to determine the direction of a new economic policy and to unify the thinking of the party on the vital problem of the new economic policy. Because of this, around 1923, Lenin patiently criticized the erroneous guiding ideology, the inappropriate policies and the setbacks in practice of the economic work since the Soviet regime was in power. Lenin's realistic scientific attitude enabled the Soviet Union to genuinely gain some historical experience. Things are always like this. Through criticism, we can gain both positive and negative experiences, gain a correct understanding, overcome our shortcomings and correct our mistakes. If we do not criticize the guiding principle of the "two whatevers," how can we implement the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the party's third plenary session? If we do not carry out criticism and self-criticism against the "personality cult," how can we put the leaders and the masses in a correct relationship and firmly implement the party's mass line? If we do not unfold correct and strict criticism and wage necessary struggles against the liberal tendencies that lead to deviation from the socialist track and from party leadership, how can we uphold the four basic principles, promote the party's work style and the general mood of society and give impetus to the sound development of literature and art? If we do not eliminate the pernicious "left" influence through criticism and self-criticism, how can we implement the eight-character principles of "readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving" in the economic field?

Practice since the third plenary session fully demonstrates that without criticism and self-criticism, we cannot carry forward the work style of integrating theory with practice and forging close links with the masses, nor can we implement the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the party's mass line. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, criticism and self-criticism is a very good method which helps people uphold the truth and correct mistakes and is the only correct method for all revolutionary people in China to educate and reform themselves.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee overcame many obstacles and eventually recovered and carried forward our party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and practicing criticism and self-criticism. The sixth plenary session set a good example in correctly practicing criticism and self-criticism. At present, some unhealthy tendencies within the party are being gradually overcome, the party's image is recovering and the party's prestige is gradually heightened among the masses. However, some comrades are not bold in carrying out strict criticism and self-criticism against the erroneous tendencies which violate the four basic principles in the ideological front, the unhealthy tendencies in the economic field and bureaucratism and privilege-seeking among leading comrades. Instead, they take a weak and lax stand. This is detrimental to the implementation of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the construction of the socialist four modernizations. While study and implementing the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session, we must follow the example of that session, implement the spirit of criticism and self-criticism on all fronts, energetically develop the fine traditions advocated by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong and lead the whole nation to create a rich material life and to build a civilization imbued with socialist spirit.

The Communist Party seeks no advantages other than the benefits of the broad masses of the people. As our cause develops and as our party members and cadres grow, criticism and self-criticism are indispensable. Now, we must consciously use the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism to abandon the bad work styles, maintain the good ones, uphold the truth, correct the mistakes, seek truth from facts and forge close links with the masses. In this way, our ranks will swell and our socialist modernization will also advance.

SHANGHAI WELCOMES JOINT VENTURE INVESTMENTS

HK141024 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 46, 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Report: "Shanghai Welcomes Foreign and Hong Kong Investments in Joint Ventures"]

[Text] At the 4 August meeting marking the opening of the Shanghai joint woolen limited company, this correspondent invited Vice Mayor of Shanghai Municipality Chen Jinhua to talk about joint Chinese and foreign ventures.

Chen Jinhua said: Our attitude toward joint Chinese and foreign ventures is clear-cut. It is best summed up by the wording represented by the four Chinese characters, "active support"!

The establishment of the Shanghai joint woolen limited company is a good illustration of this point. Arrangements for the establishment of this joint Shanghai-Hong Kong venture began last winter. All the parties and departments concerned from Shanghai to Beijing rendered their wholehearted support. The import export commission agreed to proceed simultaneously with routine examination prior to approval and necessary preparations for operation. Therefore, shortly after formal approval was obtained in February this year, trial production started in April. Even for a state enterprise, this should be considered a quick way to getting a factory started. This points to our sincerity and firm and unwavering stand in carrying out an open-door policy and promoting economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries.

But it should be pointed out that in this respect, we started out relatively late. Even now, a short time after ending the closed-door state, we are still entangled with some old practices and old procedures, in regard to both ideology and the system. Mr Tang Xiangqian talked with me about conditions in this respect. Some conditions mentioned by him really reflect the problems in our work. Mr Tang showed understanding about the set of work procedures now being followed in our country. But as far as we are concerned, problems do exist and should be properly dealt with.

For us, a joint enterprise is something new. It has given rise to many new conditions and new problems. In compliance with the guideline defined at the 3d and 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we must cope with this new thing in line with the spirit of enlivening the economy. Our cadres who are involved in joint companies must be ideologically liberated, work without undue restraint and boldly handle business matters, helping to develop this new thing.

We have attached importance to the Shanghai joint woolen limited company, not only because this enterprise itself is very important but also because through the development of this joint enterprise, we can gain experience in the operation of joint ventures, thus learning something new about attracting foreign and Hong Kong investments.

Now, everyone says that Shanghai is well situated. It is provided with very satisfactory conditions in regard to an industrial foundation, harbor transportation, finances, communications facilities and various services. But Shanghai has in the past 2 years had only a few joint enterprises which have really been successful.

As to how we should in future give full play to the favorable conditions of Shanghai and its superior economic features and make a greater success of economic and technical cooperation, we must, in line with the state's policy on foreign investments, actively blaze a new trail and accumulate more new experiences.

According to a public opinion poll conducted by the Japanese Nonomura Comprehensive Survey Institute, nearly half of the Japanese businessmen who are willing to invest in China list Shanghai as their choice of location. Therefore, Shanghai should create necessary conditions and welcome cooperation with others.

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS ASSOCIATION FORMED IN SHANGHAI

OW142058 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The Shanghai meeting of representatives of the Taiwan Compatriots Association ended triumphantly at the CPPCC auditorium this afternoon. Through extensive democratic consultations, the meeting adopted the regulations of the municipal association of Taiwan compatriots and elected the first group of council members of the association. The meeting elected Lin Chaoquan as honorary chairman, Guo Zhaolie as chairman and (Shi Guanghai) and (Lin Jianhe) as vice chairmen of the association. The municipal association of Taiwan compatriots will unite all Taiwan compatriots in the city, at home and abroad to carry out education on cherishing their motherland, their native province and socialism; to participate in various activities; to enhance friendship; and to make contributions to promoting the establishment of postal, transport and trade relations between mainland China and Taiwan, the peaceful reunification of the motherland and China's modernization program.

Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Shanghai, attended the meeting this afternoon. On behalf of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government he warmly hailed the meeting for its success. He delivered a speech on the current situation and tasks and on the policy and principles with regard to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Comrade Wang Daohan pointed out: To help Taiwan truly return to the motherland's embrace is the common desire of all the people in the country including the Taiwan compatriots. This is an irresistible historical trend. We must join our efforts in working hard to realize the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG COTTON PRODUCTION--The 14 million mu of cotton cultivated in Shandong Province this year is doing well. By 11 September, the province had purchased 100,076 dan of new cotton, an increase of 31.7 percent over the corresponding 1980 figure. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81 SK]

ZHEJIANG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Zhejiang Province topped all other areas in the country in industrial growth during the first 8 months this year. The province's total value of industrial output during this period reached 13.97 billion yuan. This is 69.85 percent of the province's annual plan and is 14.5 percent higher than the same period last year. To cope with the energy shortage, the province imported 600,000 dun of coal from Zhanxi and cut energy consumption by 1.27 percent during the first 6 months this year. During the same period the province also spent 160 million yuan in tapping various enterprises' production potentials and in renovating and transforming their outmoded equipment. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Sep 81 OW]

GUANGDONG ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE 1911 REVOLUTION

HK100550 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Summary] "For the past few days, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang in Guangdong Province organized its members and relevant people to conduct commemorative activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the revolution of 1911. On 28 August, some 90 people, under the guidance of (Zeng Huiqi), Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, visited the former Huangpu Military Academy." The visitors included Standing Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and children and grandchildren of revolutionary martyrs. "In addition to this, on 21 August, the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang also organized some 30 people including its members, people's deputies in the province and members of the CPPCC to visit Cuiheng village in Zhongshan County and also the former place of abode of Sun Yat-sen." All who took part in the commemorative activities were enlightened and hoped all people in Taiwan would contribute their efforts to the great cause of unification.

GUANGDONG PLA FORUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK140322 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] On 11 September the Guangzhou PLA units CCP Committee's Standing Committee convened a forum of leaders of units at and above divisional level in the Guangzhou area to exchange experiences in studying and implementing the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front. Leading comrades of the CCP committee described, on behalf of the standing committee, their gains and methods in taking the lead in overcoming the situation of laxness and weakness. The comrades attending the forum praised this, holding that the leaders had done well in taking the lead in this respect. They pledged to act in similar fashion on returning to their units to ensure that the CCP committee will truly become a strong command on the ideological front.

In the past month, the Standing Committee and leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units CCP Committee have studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech three times. On the basis of appreciating their spiritual essence, they have analyzed the situation on the ideological front in the units and the state of leadership provided by the CCP committee itself. They felt that the general tendency on the ideological front in the units has been good since the third plenary session. Daring to go against erroneous trends of thought in society, the propaganda and education departments have based their work on reality in the units and conducted just and forceful education in the four basic principles and so on. This has played a positive role in enhancing the combat-effectiveness of ideological and political work in the units.

However, it is a fact that the influence of the bourgeois liberalism trend exists in varying degrees on the ideological front. The propaganda departments have not conducted sufficiently effective education with regard to the effect on the PLA units of certain erroneous trends of thought in society.

The members of the CCP committee have sought out the reasons for this from their own leadership work, summed up experiences and lessons and launched criticism and self-criticism in connection with reality. They have also studied measures for improving the situation of laxness and weakness. Leading comrades of the CCP committee introduced the specific contents of these measures during the forum, as follows:

1. Seriously study the party's line, principles and policies, unify the thinking of the leadership and enhance the leadership's ideological levels. A current basic issue in changing the situation of laxness and weakness in ideological work is to study the relevant central documents, especially the resolution of the sixth plenary session, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, unify people's thinking with the resolution and truly regard the four basic principles as the criterion for judging right and wrong. In this way the party committees at all levels can be ideologically united, have a clear idea of right and wrong and get a firm grasp, without hesitating or looking around, of the liberalization trend that exists on the ideological front, as pointed out by the leading central comrades.

2. Take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and dare to grasp and take control of erroneous trends. The party committees at all levels must boost their courage, take the lead in reviving the party's fine work style, take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, endeavor to overcome the unhealthy trends that indeed exist, and change the atmosphere of keeping on good terms with people at the expense of principle. At the same time it is necessary to enhance revolutionary vigor, stick to principles, and dare to criticize liberalism and other erroneous trends that exist on the ideological front. It is necessary to teach the comrades to correct their attitude toward criticism. People should not become nervous and resentful as soon as they hear criticism, and resist it. Leaders at all levels must pay attention to forms and methods, be bold and skillful in criticism, and reach the aim of distinguishing right from wrong, uniting the comrades and enabling people to enjoy ease of mind.

3. Step up investigation and study, grasp the ideological trends, and gain the initiative in solving problems. The leading comrades of the party committees must enhance revolutionary vigor, advance in big strides and go among the masses and into actual work. They should hold heart-to-heart talks and make friends with comrades on the ideological front, and get to know in good time their ideological feelings and demands. They must regularly analyze and study the situation on the ideological front so as to have a good idea of what is going on, grasp the major ideological trends at any time, commend good people and deeds and vigorously promote uprightness. They must carry out sincere criticism and education regarding erroneous ideology and work style and guide it in the correct direction.

4. Strengthen organizational and ideological building on the ideological front. We must assign to leading positions on this front relatively young comrades who are politically strong, support the line of the third plenary session, have good work style, and understand professional work. At the same time we must organize the comrades of the various departments on the ideological front to seriously study the party's line, principles and policies, to enhance their ability to resist corrosion by bourgeois liberalism and all erroneous ideas.

HUNAN HOLDS AGRICULTURAL ZONING CONFERENCE

HK120437 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The second provincial agricultural zoning conference which concluded on 7 September proposed: We must unify the leadership of the CCP organizations, strengthen cooperation between departments, and guarantee the quality and quantity of agricultural zoning work so as to better serve the promotion of current agricultural production, the readjustment of the agricultural system and the formulation of a long-term plan.

The conference emphatically studied the guiding ideology for agricultural zoning. It explicitly proposed: We should proceed from the objective of developing production when we conduct agricultural zoning at the present moment. We must base our efforts on the present and set our eyes on the future, and integrate far-reaching plans with the current needs.

We must apply the results of zoning work in current production as soon as possible so that the peasants will promptly gain direct benefit from the work. We must base our efforts on the principle of adopting suitable measures to bring out the local advantages. First of all, we must do a good job in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and rationally plan for the cultivation of all crops. At present, the tasks in the rural areas are very heavy, especially as the drought continues. All localities must make overall plans and rational arrangements so that zoning work will be organizationally integrated with other work. As a result, all work will be promoted and the peasants will receive better service.

The conference held: We must pay attention to the effects and qualities of agricultural zoning work; we must not do things perfunctorily or superficially. Experiences of units involved in the first-phase zoning work have proved that such methods as having three-in-one combinations of leaders, scientists and technicians and the masses, and of the counties, districts and communes, assigning specialized forces and fighting battles of annihilation according to local geomorphological features, conducting investigations and checks, and keeping the technical backbone force relatively stable are advantageous to speeding up progress and guaranteeing quality. All localities should use these successful experiences as reference and incessantly sum up and perfect them.

The conference emphatically pointed out: Agricultural zoning is a scientific and technological work which is highly comprehensive and strategic and closely related to the masses. The CCP committee at all levels and the people's government must strengthen leadership over the work. The deputy secretaries of the county CCP committees and the deputy county heads who are responsible for agricultural work must personally take charge of and participate in the work and regularly check on it. We must mobilize forces from all circles to organize the work and provide help so as to guarantee the smooth progress of the agricultural zoning work.

The conference was convened by the provincial people's government. The conference seriously summed up and exchanged the experiences of agricultural zoning work in the first phase. Agricultural specialists were invited to lecture on technology. Vice Governor Zhang Wenguang gave a work report. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the reports and spoke at the conference.

HUNAN PARTY OFFICIALS STUDY ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK130338 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] At the provincial conference of prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries which ended on 12 September, leading comrades of provincial fronts and the various prefectures declared: It is necessary to maintain a certain rate of development in the national economy while implementing the readjustment principle. In the 3 months or so left in the year, we must truly enhance revolutionary vigor, do our work well, launch the masses to overcome various difficulties, and strive to ensure that total industrial output value this year tops last year's by 4 percent.

The comrades attending the meeting seriously analyzed the current contradictions in industrial production. They unanimously held: There are indeed many practical difficulties. Still more important, however, is the fact that some leading cadres are in low spirits, muddle along, and lack boldness and confidence for overcoming difficulties. It is therefore necessary to stress among the cadres the notion of bearing the overall situation in mind, and establish the idea of ensuring that plans are fulfilled. They must not take a negative attitude of guaranteeing to produce a certain amount and no more.

The meeting put forward methods for solving the main existing difficulties. It is necessary to achieve rapid growth in coal production by establishing economic responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis, and also help the small mines to make the greatest possible contribution. In the next 3 months and more it will be necessary to vigorously increase output of products that consume little electricity and for which there is adequate raw material. For instance, with a bumper tobacco harvest, we can increase cigarette production. With plenty of grain in stock, we can allocate some grain for developing the foodstuffs industry. Other trades in the textile, electronics, chemical, pharmaceuticals, metallurgy and light industries should strive to produce more good quality and readily marketable products. The machine building trades should work hard to serve the technical improvement of industry, and also strive to increase output of small mechanical and electrical products.

The conference also studied the question of further improving the agricultural production responsibility systems, and discussed the promotion of economic responsibility systems on the industry and communications and finance and trade fronts.

HAINAN ACTIVELY SEEKING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

HK141348 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Since our province implemented an open-door economic policy toward foreign countries, the Hainan administrative region and all of its counties have strived to open the channels of external economic cooperation and technological exchange and actively and properly sought foreign investments to promote the exploitation of this island of great wealth. At present, they have signed 24 contracts with foreign firms and the total amount of foreign investment is \$183.235 million. Of these, 15 transactions amounting to \$79.06 million have been approved by upper-level departments concerned. The other transactions are being examined and studied.

Through discussion, the Hainan regional party committee has studied the directives of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee on speeding up the construction on Hainan and on implementing the special policy and flexible measures in Hainan. It has practiced emancipation of the mind and decided to promote exploitation by implementing the open-door policy. Through utilizing its abundant natural resources and favorable natural conditions, Hainan has decided to actively develop foreign trade and seek foreign investments to accelerate the pace of Hainan's economic construction.

Since last year, the administrative commissioner's office and all counties have established external economic committees and trust companies to strengthen ties with foreign firms. Over the past year or so, 53 batches of financial groups, bankers, entrepreneurs, businessmen and Overseas Chinese from the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, West Germany, France, Britain, Thailand, Sweden and Hong Kong have visited Hainan for the purposes of inspection and negotiating business. They have shown interest in joint exploitation of mineral resources, in the development of agricultural and livestock projects and in capital construction, tourism and fishery.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LABOR SERVICE COMPANIES--Guangdong Province has set up a large number of labor service companies, which have played an important part in making arrangements for employment. At present, 13 cities, 7 prefectures, 67 counties and 50 factories, mines and enterprises have set up labor service companies. The main task of these companies is to seek jobs for the unemployed and provide temporary workers. In addition, these companies have established some 700 production service units and resettled some 25,000 youths who were awaiting employment. These companies have also organized some 1,200 short-term trade training courses and trained some 40,000 people. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81 HK]

GUIZHOU PLA STRESSES OVERCOMING IDEOLOGY PROBLEMS

HK120351 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, a recent political work conference convened by Guizhou Military District seriously implemented the spirit of the forums on problems on the ideological front held by the central propaganda department and the upper-level political organs, and repeatedly studied the important instructions of leading central comrades. In connection with reality and the current problems in the PLA units, the participants seriously discussed the expressions of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front, analyzed the causes, and studied measures for turning laxness to unity and weakness to firmness and for strengthening and improving ideological and political leadership work. He Ming, Xue Guang and (Zhang Fu), leading comrades of the military district, spoke at the meeting.

In connection with reality, the participants held: Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the third plenary session, the military district's units have been mainly successful in work on the ideological front, and this must be fully affirmed. However, there are also conspicuous problems that cannot be neglected. The main problem is that leadership on the ideological front is lax and weak. In order to change this state of affairs and strengthen and improve ideological and political leadership work, the CCP committee of the provincial military district has demanded that party committees and political organs at all levels and commanders and fighters throughout the district carry out the following tasks:

1. Clearly understand the importance of strengthening party leadership on the ideological front and changing the situation of laxness and weakness.
2. Further improve party work style. The party committees at all levels must unify their thinking, pace, understanding and approach. They must not all go their own way and do whatever they like. Party members must strictly follow the party constitutions provisions and the guiding principles on party life, and resolutely implement the party's organizational principles and the party's resolutions; even if there are differences of opinion in ideology, there must be no violations in action.
3. It is necessary to grasp the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and correctly unfold criticism.
4. Continue to do well in building socialist spiritual civilization and regard this as a major, long-term task. It is necessary to continue to conduct education in ideals, the future, and morality for the PLA units.
5. It is necessary to launch all kinds of cultural and physical culture activities beneficial for ideological health, ensure that such activities occupy the ideological and cultural position, and resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology.
6. It is necessary to step up study of the new situations and problems facing the ideological front in the new circumstances, and sum up the new experiences. It is necessary to go deep into reality to investigate and study and carry out appropriate and effective ideological and political work. We must both revive the glorious traditions and also suit the new situation, constantly strengthen the militant nature of political work, and bring its power into full play.

SICHUAN RIBAO COMMENTATOR VIEWS UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK120527 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Report on 12 September SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Take Up the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism and Overcome Various Unhealthy Trends"]

[Excerpts] Criticism and self-criticism represent one of the party's three great fine work styles. Today, the class struggle still exists to a certain degree due to domestic factors and international influences. The influence of bourgeois ideology is still corrupting us. Hence, to correctly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism within the party and among the people to overcome various erroneous trends that run counter to the four basic principles has become a particularly important task.

The article says: At present the focus in launching criticism and self-criticism should be on solving the problems of the bourgeois liberalism trend. The serious issue is that many party organizations and leading comrades dare not take control of or criticize the bourgeois liberalism trend that does indeed exist; they appease and indulge it and let things drift. This laxness and weakness in the party objectively helps the spread of erroneous trends such as bourgeois liberalism. The sole correct way to change this situation of laxness and weakness and overcome the bourgeois liberalism trend is to carry out just and forceful criticism and self-criticism. In implementing the spirit of the central forum on problems on the ideological front, we cannot just read through the documents at meetings and have informal discussions; instead, we must act according to the spirit of the forum and seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism by seeking truth from facts, setting out the facts and speaking reason, and aiming to help people. We must ensure that party leadership can be truly strengthened and unified in those places where it is lax and weak, and thus effectively lead the masses to do a good job in economic work and promote spiritual civilization.

Of course, we cannot neglect the work of continuing to eliminate and rectify the erroneous leftist ideological influence that objectively exists, just on account of stressing criticism of the bourgeois liberalism trend. Similarly, we cannot take continuing to rectify leftism as a pretext for resisting and opposing the work of overcoming the bourgeois liberalism trend. While laying stress on opposing the bourgeois liberalism trend, we must also oppose such erroneous tendencies as individualism, bureaucratism, pursuit of privilege, violation of law and discipline and so on, and conduct the necessary criticism and self-criticism.

The article says in conclusion: The party organizations and leading comrades on the ideological front and all other fronts must continue to respond to the Central Committee's call, and take the lead in launching criticism and self-criticism, in correcting the party work style, in overcoming laxness and weakness and in strengthening ideological and political work. In this way the party organizations will be able to play a stronger and more effective leading role in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES HARD WORK TO FULFILL QUOTAS

HK130416 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Report on 13 September SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Launch an Emulation Drive for 100 Days and Strive To Fulfill the State Plans"]

[Excerpts] The article analyzes the state of industrial production in the province from January to August, and points out: Unless we resolutely reverse the situation of numerous shortfalls, there will be many difficulties in winning an all-round victory in anti-flood and relief work, for arranging the people's livelihood and the markets, and for developing the national economy next year. Hence, the question of whether we can ensure the fulfillment of this year's industrial production plans and the profit quotas is related to the overall situation of the national economy. Every worker and leading comrade on the industrial front must fully understand this point.

The article says: In order to launch a 100-day emulation drive, the leading cadres must enhance their revolutionary spirit. The state of people's spirits has a big effect on increasing output and revenue and fulfilling production plans. Take our province's coal industry as an example. At the beginning of the year, shouldering the heavy burdens of readjustment and production and seeing many difficulties and few favorable conditions, they could not even ensure the fulfillment of a plan for producing 5 million tons less than last year's actual output. Afterwards, they corrected their understanding, boosted their spirits and vigorously implemented their plans. Leading cadres went down the mines to the frontline to launch the masses to promote production. The situation improved very soon, and output quickly rose. It is estimated that coal output for the year show a relatively great increase over the original plan.

The article says: In order to launch the 100-day emulation drive, it is necessary to do well in strengthening political and ideological work and overcome laxness and weakness. We must boldly support progressive figures who come to the fore in the course of the emulation. We must boldly criticize erroneous trends and struggle against sinister tendencies. We must stress party spirit and principles.

NEWSLETTER CITES FOREIGN TRADE IN XIZANG COUNTY

HK141046 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin J130 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Report on newsletter by (Zhang Difu) and (Ling Xiaoxin): "Report on Border Trade in Burang"]

[Summary] The newsletter said that the reporters visited Burang County, an important trading place in Xizang Region which borders Nepal and India. Burang County is Ngari Prefecture's center of border trade where herdsmen from Gegya, Gerze and Cojen Counties transact sheep business. Foreign border residents and businessmen engage in various transactions in the county markets and establish relations with Ngari prefectural commercial and foreign trade departments. They also exchange goods with peasants and herdsmen in Burang County and other counties. "The transactions are concluded mainly on a barter basis. Some of them are also concluded by the payment of a small amount of cash."

According to incomplete statistics, some 3,000 foreign border residents and businessmen come to Burang to do business from July to November every year. Last year's volume of border trade in Burang was some 600,000 yuan. Commercial departments, peasants and herdsmen in the locality earned some 400,000 jin of grain and some 50 kinds of goods for use in production and daily consumption from the border trade. In communes and brigades in the county where border trade is done well, each person can be allocated an average of some 150 jin of rice and flour. In some communes and brigades, each person can earn an average profit of some 80 yuan from the border trade, about 30 percent of his yearly income.

The reporters believe: "In the wake of the further implementation of the party's policies and the further development of production by peasants and herdsmen, together with the improvement of border trade, the collective economy of communes and brigades will develop more quickly and commune members' standard of living will be further improved."

BEIJING MEETING SETS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION TASKS

HK140612 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The preparatory group of the municipal CCP committee's discipline inspection committee held a meeting on 5 September to convey the spirit of the forum on discipline inspection work in north and northeast China convened by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and arrange the work for the last 4 months of the year. The preparatory group proposed that there are three main tasks to be done during this period:

1. Grasp problems on the ideological front, overcome the situation of laxness and weakness, and struggle against words and deeds that run counter to the four basic principles.

2. Resolutely correct unhealthy trends in the economic field. In Beijing, these consist mainly of giving banquets and presenting gifts; accepting bribes, including those in the form of dinner invitations, and promoting under-the-counter relationships; concocting various pretexts to take sales commissions and make a profit; evading taxes; arbitrarily hiking prices; privately gathering and distributing goods; engaging in speculation; arranging underground contracts; harming the public for personal benefit; taking advantage of the economic readjustment to buy up and sell off public property and organize private distribution of public funds; and indiscriminately distributing bonuses, including those in kind.

The discipline inspection departments must work hard to arrest the sinister trend of promoting under-the-counter relationships by giving banquets and presenting gifts. They must resolutely correct unhealthy trends in commodity circulation. They must check on problems of violations of the economic readjustment principle and resolutely oppose the erroneous doubledealing attitude of ostensibly complying with but actually going against the Central Committee's line, principles and policies. They must also remind certain units to guard against problems such as indiscriminate payment of yearend bonuses, including those in kind, and large-scale printing and distribution of wall calendars and so on.

3. Strengthen discipline inspection work in the districts, counties and bureaus; the enterprises and units under the municipal authorities; and the institutes of higher education, and correct unhealthy trends among cadres and party members.

Municipal CCP Committee Third Secretary Jia Tingsan presided at the meeting. Municipal CCP committee Secretary Chen Xitong spoke.

NEI MONGGOL PREPARES FOR HUANG HE FLOODING

SK130532 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Areas in the Huang He's upper reaches were seriously flooded. Floodwater has deluged our region. People of various nationalities throughout the region must unite to combat flooding. Successive rains recently have caused the upper reaches of the Huang He to swell. The floodwater volume recorded at the Lanzhou hydrological station on 8 September was 4,420 cubic meters per second. At 0800 on 11 September, the volume reached 4,696 cubic meters per second. A peak of 4,420 cubic meters per second has reached our region. Upon hearing the forecast, the autonomous regional people's government convened a telephone conference on the evening of 6 September to inform areas along the Huang He's banks about the situation and make concrete arrangements for flood prevention. The conference urged localities to arouse the entire party and the people to make a concerted effort among party and government organs, servicemen and civilians and to adopt effective measures to combat flooding. Efforts should be made to wage a brave struggle against flooding to wrest a bumper harvest in both agriculture and animal husbandry this year and maintain the safety of property and the people across the region.

Emergency Arrangements

SK150620 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The autonomous regional people's government has made emergency arrangements for controlling floods to ensure the safety of industrial, agricultural and livestock production and property and the people. Owing to continuous rainfall over the upper reaches of the Huang He, at 0800 on 13 September, the peak at the Lanzhou hydrological station was approximately 5,000 cubic meters per second. The peak which has deluged into our region is 4,500 cubic meters per second.

In the morning of 13 September, Kong Fei, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, pres'ed over a meeting of regional flood prevention headquarters, and in the afternoon of the same day he presided over a meeting of comrades from regional-level departments and bureaus. At these meetings, he called for efforts to guard against flooding in areas including Bayannuir league, which is on the left bank of the river, the water supply reservoir of the Baotou iron and steel company, the Huang He bridge, the railway section between Baotou and Lanzhou Municipalities and a hydro-junction engineering project site. He also urged Baotou Municipality to pay special attention to the reinforcement of lower dikes and embankments located at Tumd Youqi banner; Hohhot Municipality to do a good job in conducting flood control work in Togtoh County and Ih Ju league to devise measures for protecting specific areas in line with their flooding situation and in immediately evacuating the people in endangered areas.

Localities along river banks throughout the region have vigorously engaged in flood prevention work. (He Yao), secretary of the Bayannuir League CCP Committee; (Cheng Fengtao), secretary of the Baotou Municipal CCP Committee; and Bu He, secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee have led the masses in preventing floods. By 13 September, our region had mobilized over 80,000 people of areas along the river banks to join in flood control work.

Bayannuir league and Baotou Municipality have also organized the masses to immediately participate in the flood control operation. Over 24,500 civilian labor forces and 700 cadres from areas along the river across Bayannuir league are working on the 288 km long embankment to reinforce its lower parts. They are busy delivering building materials by car and foot. The league has moved 173,000 cubic meters of earth in its reinforcement construction. A number of residents along the river banks have already been evacuated. Localities near river banks have harvested 13,750 mu of crops. To ensure the safety of the league's property and people and the railway traffic between Baotou and Lanzhou Municipalities, as well as to safeguard agricultural and livestock bumper harvests this year, the Bayannuir League CCP Committee and the league administrative office have urged the party and the people and locally stationed PLA units to immediately go into action to complete the rush reinforcement of lower embankments along the river within 5 days to cope with the coming flood peak.

Following the emergency arrangements made by the Baotou authorities for the flood control work, (Cheng Feng'ao), secretary of the Baotou Municipal CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of the party, government and army organs have taken five inspection trips to suburban areas including Tumd Youqi banner and the lock gate of the Baotou iron and steel company. They checked areas and dikes prone to destruction and made concrete arrangements for controlling floods. A large number of PLA armymen, civilian labor forces, workers and personnel in charge of flood control work across the municipality are working in dike reinforcement construction. Bulldozers were also mobilized into the rush-reinforcement operation. The municipality has reinforced 6,500 meters of lower dikes and embankments, and has repaired 48 water inlets and outlets. Localities near the river banks have harvested some 91,000 mu of crops sowed in the spring. The other areas must completely harvest their crops in 2 days.

HEILONGJIANG LEADER ATTENDS TECHNICAL EXCHANGE

SK131003 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to our correspondents and reporters, the first applied technology exchange and coordination meeting of industrial and communications departments in Heilongjiang Province concluded today. Some 10,000 persons attended the meeting. Universities, colleges and scientific research units held talks with production units and enterprises on 253 scientific achievements and reached initial agreements on establishing technical coordination and the sale of 104 scientific achievements. At the meeting, 14 universities and colleges and 27 scientific research institutes used various forms to demonstrate over 600 scientific achievements and applied techniques and let production units and enterprises choose what they need from them.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, toured scientific and technical research achievements on exhibition and spoke highly of the meeting. He said: To continue to do so will bring us hope. We must carefully sum up experiences.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy provincial governor, delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting.

YANG YICHEN MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE DELEGATES

SK140330 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first Heilongjiang provincial meeting of representatives of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese abroad successfully concluded on the morning of 13 September. Leading comrades from the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government attended the closing ceremony.

During the meeting, representatives heard speeches by leading comrades of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and reports concerning the preparatory work for the meeting and regulations of the Heilongjiang Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. They also exchanged their experiences gained in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs and in adapting themselves to circumstances under the party's leadership.

The meeting approved the regulations of the Heilongjiang Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Through democratic discussion, representatives elected the first committee of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese. At the first plenary session of the new committee, the chairman, vice chairman, secretary general and permanent members of the committee were elected. A standing committee was also established. (Lin Weijing) was elected chairman of the committee.

This afternoon, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Yang Yichen, Li Jianbai, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, (Wang Zhao), Hou Jie, Xie Yungqing, Wu Cheng, Lu Guang and Wei Zhimin, as well as Zhong Qingfa, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, met the representatives.

They also held discussions with the newly elected permanent members of the first committee of the provincial returned Overseas Chinese federation and encouraged the new members to play an active role for the party and government in conducting the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, frequently make reports on the opinions and demands of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese residents overseas and lead the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese abroad to carry forward the glorious tradition of cherishing a deep love for the motherland and their community and to make new contributions to build Heilongjiang into a beautiful and prosperous province.

HEILONGJIANG STATE FARMS FIGHT RAIN, REAP WHEAT

OW131133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0051 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Harbin, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Displaying a fearless revolutionary spirit, the masses of workers and staff members of state farms and land reclamation areas in Heilongjiang Province are fighting hard against disaster and quickly harvesting the wheat crop.

The 16 million mu of spring wheat planted in Heilongjiang's reclamation areas this year grew very well during the filling stage. However, rain fell for 54-59 days on the Sanjiang Plain area during the more-than-70-day period from mid-June to late August, with a precipitation as high as 500-800 millimeters, more than a normal year's total rainfall. Many water reservoirs, ponds, dikes, culverts, floodgates, highways and communication and power transmission lines were washed out and 749 houses collapsed. Large tracts of farmland under the Hongxinglong, Jiansanjiang, Baoquanling and Mudanjiang State Farm Administrations were flooded, and crops on more than one-third of the planted area were ruined. The unbroken spell of wet weather resulted in low temperatures, insufficient sunshine and waterlogging of the soil, not only making it very difficult to bring in the wheat but seriously affecting the growth of the autumn crops. The maturation period for autumn crops such as soybeans and corn has generally been delayed 15 to 20 days, and some of the crops can hardly ripen before the frost season.

In the face of the serious flooding and waterlogging, party organizations at all levels and the masses of state farm workers and staff members in Heilongjiang's reclamation areas have risen up against the disaster. Sixty percent of the tractors and 80 percent of the combines in the reclamation areas have been refitted with various types of antisinking devices after days and nights of work. In fields where the wheat cannot be harvested by machines, it is being gathered in by hand. More than 200,000 workers, staff members and their family members are working daily in the reclamation areas, reaping the wheat with sickles in knee-deep muddy water. Assisted by PLA commanders and fighters and commune members, by 7 September 7.16 million mu of wheat, 44 percent of the sown acreage, had been threshed in the reclamation areas. Meanwhile, the state farms have vigorously engaged in diversified undertakings in line with local conditions, developing sideline production and increasing income as much as possible. Many state farms have organized manpower to strengthen late-stage management of the field crops by trying to drain the flooded fields, expanding the area to be plowed under in the summer and autumn, taking measures to combat waterlogging and reduce soil moisture and preventing the disaster from spreading. Preparations are also being made in supplying seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and so forth for agricultural production in the coming year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FLOOD SITUATION IN QINGHAI

Evacuation of Endangered Areas

SK151200 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] According to a report by the provincial flood prevention headquarters, most of the people in Guide, Jainca and Minhe Counties and in Xunhau Salar Autonomous County and Hualong Hui Autonomous County, faced with the danger of flooding, evacuated dangerous areas yesterday.

According to statistics, 40,000 people, 10 million jin of crops and all important materials and goods have been evacuated from these counties. These counties have made proper arrangements with the assistance of the provincial work group, and organized many persons and 500 vehicles and tractors to carry and transport the people and goods from communes and brigades. All communes and brigades also supported the evacuation work and patiently persuaded the people to evacuate dangerous areas.

People's militia in various localities conscientiously maintained order. In evacuation areas, necessary goods such as diesel oil, gunnysacks and tents have been provided.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government, including Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin and Xi-hou-ba, and leading comrades of departments concerned visited these counties 13 September to investigate and supervise the evacuation work.

Emergency Instruction

SK151059 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The provincial people's government yesterday issued an emergency instruction on flood control and disaster relief. The instruction states: Because of abnormal weather this year, floodwater in the upper reaches of the cofferdam for the Longyang reservoir has swelled. The situation is critical. With the kind concern and direct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the cofferdam at the Longyang Gorge is being strengthened and raised on a crash basis. As instructed by the State Council, people in Guide and four other counties in our province should be promptly evacuated from the danger zone. The provincial CCP committee and government have worked out specific plans for this. All localities, provincial departments and the people to be evacuated should resolutely implement these plans, work in unison and help one another to ensure the safety of the lives and property of the people of various nationalities.

The instruction urges cadres at all levels to display a spirit of responsibility for the people and lead and organize the evacuation work. Local governments should render assistance to the people. Religious personages of various nationalities should work in close coordination with local governments to advise religious believers of the deep concern of the party and government and stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of various nationalities to contribute to the struggle to combat floods and alleviate danger.

The instruction also urges: To safeguard areas where people are to be evacuated, it is necessary to intensify the militia's sentry and patrol duties. Public security and judicial departments should be very vigilant in safeguarding law and discipline and strictly deal with saboteurs.

14 Sep Floodwater Volume

SK151108 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The Qinghai provincial general hydrological station at 0800 today gave a report on the water volume of various rivers. The water volume of the Huang He were 3,990 cubic meters per second at the Guide hydrological station, and 3,810 cubic meters per second at the Xunhua station. The water volumes of the Huang Shui were 30 cubic meters per second at (Shiaizhuang) station in Huangyuan County, 68 cubic meters per second at (Qiaotou) station in Datong County; 151 cubic meters per second at Xining station in Xining Municipality, 202 cubic meters per second at (Daxia) station in Ledu County, and 228 cubic meters per second at Minhe station and 435 cubic meters at (Xiangtang) station in Minhe County. The water volume of the Datong He was 291 cubic meters per second at (Gadatan) station in Menyuan County.

SHAANXI FLOOD RELIEF ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Governor's Tour

HK140531 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Summary] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Yu Mingtao visited Hanzhong Municipality and Nanzheng County on the mid-autumn festival. Accompanied by Hanzhong Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Zhou Yaguang), he braved the rain to visit the army and people fighting flood and carrying out rescue and relief work. He comforted PLA personnel crash-repairing the Baoji-Hanzhong road, inspected the destroyed farmland and villages in Nanzheng County, and saw the masses who have been evacuated to safety. He said to them: "You have suffered great disaster. I have come to see you on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and government." The cadres and masses thanked the party and government for their concern.

Road Repair, Relief Supplies

OW141513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Summary] Xian, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Thanks to repair workers' efforts, the Yangpingguan-Ankang railway in Shaanxi is open to traffic. Of the 23 main highways disrupted by floodwaters, 18 are now temporarily open to traffic. In early September, Shaanxi Governor Yu Mingtao, provincial party Secretary Lu Jianren and provincial Vice Governor Bai Jinian led over 20 leading cadres of all departments to help solve problems in disaster areas in Hanzhong, Baoji and Weinan. Large amounts of relief supplies, including cotton cloth, soap and some 1.38 million jin of grain, have been delivered to disaster areas.

Crop Harvest

HK140533 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Summary] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, the Ankang Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office have taken steps to mobilize the cadres and masses to overcome flooding and wet weather, crash-harvest the ripe autumn crops, drain flooded land, and do everything possible to reduce the losses. There has been continuous heavy rain in this prefecture since mid-August, causing great loss of life and property. Cadres at all levels are currently braving the rain to harvest the crops with the masses. So far the prefecture has crash-harvested 400,000 mu of corn and 50,000 mu of rice.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON DISCONTENT IN PRC ARMY

OW100306 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Discontent in Red China's Military"]

[Text] The growing discontent and low morale in Red China's Armed Forces provide a sharp contrast to the high morale and content in the Republic of China's Armed Forces.

The discontent and low morale were revealed by a Defense Intelligence Agency report saying that the growing discontent and low morale in the ranks of Red China's Armed Forces could jeopardize the stability of the ruling Communist Party's leadership. The report attributes the discontent to such economic problems as wages and low military budgets and to opposition within the armed forces to criticism of Mao Zedong.

The report, prepared by two high officials of the Defense Intelligence Agency, stated clearly that "it is apparent that 'PLA' discontent is significant enough to warrant continued attention. There is a possibility that discontent in the military hierarchy will increase and the military may become more active in the decision making process." It also said that "if this occurs, military-party relations could reach the point where party leadership stability is jeopardized."

Peiping's recent decision to give lower priority to the military in the current economic modernization program was cited as one of the reasons of military discontent and low morale. As a result, military enlistments have declined, military wages have remained static and opportunities for promotion have not grown significantly. The armed forces have thus become another grumbling group on the Chinese mainland.

The above intelligence report coincides with what we have been saying for some time that the armed forces of the Peiping regime are a paper tiger devoid of any fighting spirit. They are so outmoded and demoralized as well as in lack of modern weapons that it would take a thorough reorganization and from 40-60 billion U.S. dollars to modernize them into a modern fighting force. They are certainly no match for the Soviet forces at present and in the foreseeable future. The sheer number of 2.5 million troops claimed by the Peiping regime was grossly exaggerated to impress the Western nations including the United States. Even if the figure should be true, with one million troops being stationed along the Sino-Soviet border, and half a million stationed across the Taiwan Straits, the number of troops left over to maintain order and guard other border regions is insufficient indeed.

It is therefore a forlorn hope for the United States to expect Red China's Armed Forces to help it restrain the Soviets. It is both a mathematical and physical impossibility for the Peiping regime to play such a role. The exaggerated claims advanced by Teng Hsiao-ping were nothing but bare-faced lies.

On the other hand, the Republic of China's Armed Forces are well-equipped, well-trained and dedicated fighting forces with high morale and determination to win over communism. They are one of the strongest armed forces in this part of the world and their ability to safeguard peace and security of the Asian and Pacific region should not be overlooked. Their high morale and dedication to the cause of freedom, democracy and anti-communism have been demonstrated during the recent celebration of the Armed Forces Day on September 3. Our capacity in manufacturing modern arms such as missiles, rockets, missile speed boats as well as modern planes has also greatly increased their firepower and invincibility.

The United States would do well to augment the capability of ROC Armed Forces to become a greater deterrent to Soviet and Chinese communist aggression in the Asian and Pacific region. Such a move would be welcomed not only by the people of the Republic of China but also by the free people in this region without the slightest apprehension of any unfavorable consequences as evoked by the U.S. arms sales to Peiping.

It is also the best way for the United States to retrieve the lost trust and confidence as a result of abrupt betrayal of the Republic of China by the Carter administration. Jimmy Carter's recent trip to the Chinese mainland did not help but hurt the U.S. image in the eyes of the free people of the Asian and Pacific region as he is generally considered to be a betrayer and unfaithful to U.S. treaty commitments. In so doing he has also betrayed the founding spirit of the American nation by siding with the despots and suppressor of human freedom and human rights.

REPORTAGE ON SAUDI MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by President

OW101429 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 10 Sep (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received Sheikh Othman al-Homid, assistant minister of the Saudi Arabian Defense and Aviation Ministry, and his party at the presidential office Thursday morning.

President Chiang greeted them and offered this nation's welcome on their current visit here and said he hopes they have become more acquainted with the development in this country after their stay. He also asked for their impressions and opinions of what they have seen in Taiwan.

The visitors expressed their thanks to the president for the hospitality extended to them by the Chinese Government and people since their arrival. The Saudi officials expressed their admiration for the rapid economic and military achievements as they toured around here.

Also present at the meeting were accompanied by [as received] Adm. Feng Chi-tsung, personal chief of staff to the presidents, Adm. Tsou Chien, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, Vice Defense Minister Gen. K. Y. Chang, and Saudi Arabian Amb. As'ad 'Abd al-Aziz az-Zuhayr.

Received by Defense Minister

OW101437 Taipei CNA in English 1359 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 10 Sep (CNA)--Defense Minister Kao Kuei-yuan decorated Sheikh Othman al-Homid, assistant minister of the Defense and Aviation Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at the Defence Ministry Thursday.

Minister Kao conferred upon Gen. al-Homid the medal of precious tripod with grand cordon to express thanks for his contributions to friendship and military cooperation between the two countries.

The decoration ceremony was held during Gen. al-Homid's call on Minister Kao. They also exchanged ideas on further cooperation and other matters concerning both sides.

The Saudi military officer expressed his gratitude to the Chinese Government. He assured Minister Kao that he will do his utmost to further strengthen the close relations and cooperation between the two countries after his return.

AGRICULTURAL PACT WITH COSTA RICA EXTENDED

OW120419 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 12 Sep (CNA)--After cordial discussions, Economic Affairs Minister Chang Kwang-shih and Costa Rica's agricultural minister, Hernan Fonseca Zamora, reached an agreement Friday to further promote agricultural and technical ties.

Main items of the agreement call for the Republic of China:

--To assist 100 Costa Rican farm families in Coto Sur run their farmland,

--To help the Central American nation increase its corn and soybean output,

--To help Costa Rica raise eels.

Meanwhile, the two governments also agreed to extend the Sino-Costa Rican agricultural and technical cooperation pact, which expired August 31 this year, for another 2 years.

Fonseca is to depart Saturday morning. While here, he called on several government officials, including Premier Sun Yun-hsuan.

JANUARY-AUGUST TRADE FIGURES SHOW SURPLUS

OW100449 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 10 Sep (CNA)--Two-way trade of the Republic of China from January to August this year amounted to U.S. dollars 39,976.6 million, an increase of U.S. dollars 4,027 million or 15.5 percent over the same period of last year, according to customs statistics released by the government Wednesday.

Sports during the period totaled U.S. dollars 15,105.8 million, up 2,391.6 million or 18.8 percent in comparison with the same period of last year, while total imports amounted to U.S. dollars 14,868.9 million, an increase of U.S. dollars 1,635.4 million to 12.4 percent over the same period last year. That left a surplus of U.S. dollars 236 million.

Of the products exported, farm products were worth U.S. dollars 812.9 million, and industrial products, U.S. dollars 13,871.5 million.

Of the products imported during the period, capital equipment was valued at U.S. dollars 3,816.8 million, agricultural and industrial raw materials, U.S. dollars 10,166.8 million, and consumer goods, U.S. dollars 886.2 million.

The United States remained our largest customer; it bought U.S. dollars 5,343.7 million worth of goods. Japan followed with U.S. dollars 1,608.6 million, and Hong Kong placed third with U.S. dollars 1,286.1 million.

Major suppliers of this country during the period were Japan, selling U.S. dollars 4,104.2 million worth of goods, the United States, with an amount of U.S. dollars 3,445.4 million, and Kuwait, with U.S. dollars 1,502.7 million.

AUGUST INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT FIGURES SHOW INCREASE

OW140325 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 14 Sep (CNA)--The Republic of China's industrial output in general revived in August, thanks to the lowering of exchange rate of new Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar which has helped to improve the competitive edge of Taiwan-made products in overseas markets.

General index of industrial production in August was 182.1 (1976 as base year), indicating an increase of 2.9 percent over the previous month and also an increase of 7.1 percent over the same month last year, according to statistics compiled by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

The construction industry alone showed a 16.6 percent decline in production in August, as compared with same period last year. In the same month, the production index of the manufacturing industry registered at 183, up 9.3 percent over the like period a year ago; mining industry at 115.4 up 21.7 percent, and the water, electricity, and gas industry at 169.2, up 1.8 percent.

An analysis of output of 25 major industrial products in August showed manufacturers of electric watches, electronic calculators, and TV sets received large volumes of orders. Electronic watch production in August totaled 711,000 pieces, up 27.9 percent over a month earlier; electronic calculator production totaled 1,757,000 sets, up 17.1 percent; and TV sets production totaled 590,000 sets, up 15.7 percent.

Output of canned pineapples, asparagus, and mushrooms in August had a remarkable 250.9 percent increase over that of July as the hectic season of canned fruits and vegetables production began in August. However, the production volume this year, totaling 579,000 cartons, decreased by 53 percent from the volume of 1,231,000 cartons of the same month last year.

PE (polyethylene) production in August resumed to its normal capacity at 13,000 metric tons, an increase of 27.5 percent over July and a slight increase of 2.4 percent over same month last year. PE production dropped in July as the manufacturers were conducting the annual maintenance during the month.

Paper industry cut production in August in view of the serious stockpiling of paper and paper products. Paper output in August totaled 36,000 metric tons, representing a decrease of 9.6 percent from the previous month and also a decrease of 12.6 percent from the same month last year.

TA KUNG PAO ON SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK101044 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Eventual Breakthrough in Unsettled Sino-Japanese Economic Questions"]

[Text] Japan Offers 300 Billion Yen in Loans

The visit of Susumu Nikaido, chairman of the Japanese LDP's Executive Council, to discuss Japan's selling factory equipment to China is an important event for both sides. Deng Xiaoping met with Nikaido yesterday and showed satisfaction at Japan's offer of loans of 300 billion yen (equivalent to \$1.3 billion) for China's construction. An official agreement will be signed this month when Vice Premier Gu Mu visits Japan.

Since the end of last year when China strengthened its economic readjustment in all-round way, the export of large-scale Japanese factory equipment to China, such as, equipment for the Baoshan steel works, was suspended for a time. Due to the overall economic readjustment and the miscalculation of energy resources, China was unable to pay such huge sums to Japan at that time, though the contracts had already been signed. It remained a hard nut to crack. China expressed several times its willingness to make compensation, but even so, the compensation would be quite a considerable sum, and Japan would still suffer some losses.

Taking the Long-Term Point of View

Motivated by a desire to maintain friendship and cooperation, and looking at Sino-Japanese relations from a long-term point of view, both sides have agreed in principle to sign this agreement, in which Japan offers loans of 300 billion yen (most are low-interest loans). Among them, 120 billion yen will be used to construct the Daqing petrochemical integrated complex and 180 billion yen will be used to continue the first phase of the Baoshan steel works project. After the signing of this agreement, both Daqing and Baoshan steel works projects will be revived. They are expected to be completed in 1985.

For China, some originally abandoned large-scale complexes like the Baoshan steel works can be continued because Japan offered these loans, and for Japan, the projects under construction, as well as the signed contracts, will not be abandoned. So this will benefit both sides.

It is an especially good thing for both the Chinese and Japanese peoples that because of the mutual understanding of both sides, the unsettled problems caused by China's suspension of the contracts for importing Japanese equipment at the end of last year have now been solved and the once cool economic relations between the two countries have been restored. Obviously, the Suzuki cabinet as well as many friendly people in Japan have spared no efforts in dealing with these problems.

Japan's Loans Come Just in Time

It is said that China will hold its next National People's Congress this year and the sixth 5-year plan will then be worked out. At this time, the breakthrough in the unsettled Sino-Japanese economic questions also means forceful support for the future development of China's economy.

It was not easy for China to change its economic policy of stressing heavy industry into one stressing light industry. It will be necessary to continue the readjustment for a long time so as to put an end to the disproportion in the economy due to over-stressing heavy industry.

Economic Relations Enter New Stage

However, some heavy industrial items, such as oil, coal, railway and harbor construction, must be developed quickly. In economic development in the future, the stress must be put on the reform of the country's existing 400,000 large and medium-sized enterprises. When necessary, foreign equipment will be imported. Of course, any foreign investments which benefit both sides are welcome at all times. China's open-door policy is welcomed both at home and abroad.

Since the third plenary session, China's economic line has been enjoying more and more support from the people. Many Western countries, as well as Overseas Chinese and the businessmen in the industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong and Macao also hold that this is the correct road. China has put more stress on improving the people's livelihood and enjoys the vast support of the 1 billion people. During this period, the solution of the unsettled questions in the economic relations between China and Japan through mutual understanding and mutual support will ensure the two countries are more coordinated in economic cooperation and that such cooperation is developed more healthily. A new prospect has really been opened up for the economic relations between the two countries. And the visit of Nikaido and his party is another breakthrough in this relationship.

HSIN WAN PAO SAYS POLICIES 'REMAIN UNCHANGED'

HK100939 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 1

[**"New Talk" column: "Large and Small Policies Remain Unchanged"**]

[Text] The guiding principles and policies implemented since the third plenary session remain unchanged. The policy on intellectuals remains unchanged; the policy on ideological work remains unchanged and the policy on literature and art will also remain unchanged.

The first "unchange" was mentioned by Deng Xiaoping yesterday when he met Yoshikatsu Takeiri of the Japanese Komei Party. The second, third and fourth "unchanges" were mentioned by Hu Yaobang at the forum on the problems on ideological front he'd recently. Of course, their announcements are absolutely authoritative.

Some people abroad said that the political situation has been stabilized since the sixth plenary session. We have removed the bridge after crossing the river. So, some guiding principles and policies will be changed. Actually, this is only speculation. The whole country is crossing a broad river. It will take a long time to reach the other side of the river--the accomplishment of the task of building a high level of civilization and democracy. Is it possible to remove the bridge now?

It is the criticism and self-criticism being carried out on the ideological front that is causing the "well meaning anxiety and worry." Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have stressed that China will not carry out a political movement or launch any attacks on people who have made mistakes. However, some people still show signs of worry and anxiety. It is because too many political movements were launched in the past, and those who committed mistakes were violently attacked.

At present, we have repeatedly emphasized that we will implement the open-door policy toward foreign countries and pursue flexible policies at home. Of course, these open-door and flexible policies are not without limits. Otherwise, it would mean absolute liberalization. While pursuing open-door and flexible policies, we oppose liberalization. This is a principle implemented since the third plenary session which will remain unchanged.

Criticism and self-criticism has started in ideological work and in the literary and artistic fields which are discussing "Unrequited Love." This is the other side of the open-door and flexible policies. Acting Cultural Minister Zhou Wei Bi said that instead of dealing relentless blows, we should unite with, educate and help L. Hua. The criticism of "Unrequited Love" is being carried out within a certain limit. It was said that about 100 people would be criticized and 10 of them would be criticized by name. As we know, actually less than 100 people will be criticized and less than 10 of them will be criticized by name. The number is limited. Any attempt to criticize people by name must be approved by the central authorities. It is impossible for anyone to magnify the campaign.

It is absolutely impossible for anyone to extend the influence to fields other than literature and art and the ideological front.

There is no need for intellectuals and ordinary people to worry. It is normal to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and the present political situation is not abnormal.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC'S AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

HK070906 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "The Overall Agricultural Picture Is Not Inferior to Last Year"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] There have been serious floods recently in Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi and some areas in the northeast. People are worrying about whether there will be a bad harvest this year. According to information from reliable sources, despite the serious disasters, taking the overall situation in the whole country into consideration, the situation of disasters is in fact less serious than the previous year. Since we have resolutely implemented a number of positive policies which are advantageous to mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm, losses have been minimized even in the serious disaster areas, and people have been calmed. Compared with last year, the situation of agricultural production in the whole country has moved a step forward and there is great hope of reaping a bumper harvest.

GRAIN: Already more than 220 billion jin of summer and early rice has been harvested, which is 8 billion jin more than last year.

IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE A BUMPER HARVEST OF MID-SEASON AND LATE RICE--The Number of Live Pigs Sold Has Increased by 1.2 Million Over Last Year

At present, mid-season, early and late rice are growing very well and the planting of late rice is underway. If there are no serious natural disasters in the late stage, it is estimated that there will be an increase in the production of mid-season and late rice. Autumn nonstaple crops in the north and south might have been affected by the droughts and floods, however, the disaster situation is not too serious. Due to the rain in June and July in the north, the present growth situation of autumn crops is generally better than last year. So long as we do a good job in field tending, there will be no problem in achieving a bumper harvest.

RAPE: There has been a bumper harvest of rapeseed which represents an increase of 20 million dan over last year. The growth of autumn oil-bearing crops has generally been good, and there has been an increase in the cultivated areas of peanuts and sunflowers. It is estimated that the total output of oil-bearing crops in the whole country will amount to 1.7 billion dan.

COTTON: There has been an increase of more than 3 million mu in the cultivated area compared to last year, which has surpassed the scheduled 5.5 million mu. At present, in most districts, apart from Sichuan, Hubei and part of Shanxi which have suffered from droughts and floods, the growth of cotton has been better than last year and there is the potential for an increase in production over the bumper harvest year in 1980.

SUGAR: This year, the northern and southern sugar-producing areas have generally implemented the policy of linking the production of grain with that of sugar, while positive measures have been adopted which are advantageous to sugar-producing peasants. As a result the sugar production situation is excellent. The cultivated areas of sugarcane have increased by 170,000 mu over last year. The general growth situation is better than last year and it is estimated that the country will overfulfill the year's production plan.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: Since the procurement price of flue-cured tobacco has been readjusted this year, the enthusiasm of the tobacco peasants has been mobilized. The sown area has increased by 2.8 million mu over last year. This has put an end to the situation whereby there was a continuous decrease in the tobacco area. It is estimated that the output will surpass the year's production plan.

TEA: By the end of July, there was an increase of 200,000 dan of spring and summer tea compared to the same period last year, and an increase of production in the fall is quite likely. It is also likely that the annual plan of reaping a harvest of 6.3 million dan can be fulfilled.

SILKWORM COCOONS: As the temperature in the major silkworm producing areas in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui has been low, the production of spring cocoons remains the same as last year and there has been a decrease in the output of summer cocoons. If there are no serious natural disasters, it is likely that there will be an increase in autumn cocoon production and there is still hope of fulfilling the year's production plan.

PIGS: By the end of June, there were 298 million pigs in sties, which is 15 million below the same period last year. However, there was an increase of 1.22 million pigs on sale over the same period last year. Since there is an increase of 7 jin of pork per head, thus, the actual amount of meat is still more over the same period last year. The main reason for the decrease of live pigs is that there are fewer pigs bred by collectives while there is an increase of more than 500,000 pigs bred by individual peasants over the same period last year.

DRAFT ANIMALS: According to statistics up to the end of June, the total number of draft animals has increased by 1 million over the same period last year. Since many agricultural and pastoral areas in the north and south have carried out the policy of assigning responsibility to the household for raising animals and tending flocks, and the peasants are permitted to rear draft animals for themselves, there is great potential for the rearing of draft animals. At present, the prices of cattle and donkeys in the rural trade fairs have been raised and the situation of horses being unsaleable has changed. The development of dairy cattle has been relatively fast and there has been an upsurge of dairy cattle rearing in some areas in the northeast, north and northwest.

SHEEP: The number of lambs and goats reared has increased over the same period last year. The total number has increased by more than 2 million over the same period last year. Sheep rearing has developed the fastest.

The growth rate of other things such as poultry, rabbits, honey-bees and fresh eggs is also higher than that of last year.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC AIRCRAFT CARRIER ISSUE

HK080938 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Tien Ming [3944 2494]: "Is China Developing an Aircraft Carrier?"]

[Text] Recently, foreign military analysts have drawn the conclusion from a RENMIN RIBAO report that China has produced its first nuclear-powered submarine.

The report says: "The first submarine which made its voyage in the deep sea for a score of days and nights has returned to the base victoriously."

According to military analysts, it is impossible for a diesel-powered submarine to "make a voyage in the deep sea for a score of days and nights." Only a nuclear-powered submarine would be capable of doing so.

The following accounts in the same report merit our attention: "Shipborne aircraft pilots of the first generation have already grown up. They have provided us with precious experience in building plane-carrying ship units for the people's navy."

A "plane-carrying ship" is a ship built to carry aircraft. In other words, it is an aircraft carrier. Does the fact that China has trained its shipborne aircraft pilots of the first generation not mean that the Chinese Navy has already been equipped with aircraft carriers or does it mean that it intends to develop an aircraft carrier contingent?

As everyone knows, China's defense policy is characterized by the principle of defending its territory and opposing aggression. Therefore, over the past 30 years, the Chinese Navy has mainly developed its light ships and boats which are suitable for defending the coastal areas and territorial waters. They cannot be used for a long voyage. The Chinese Navy's mobile torpedo boat units were noted for their fast, relentless and accurate attacks. However, in the 1980's, torpedo boats have basically been outmoded. Today, the Chinese Navy's torpedo boat units have been modernized and the torpedoes replaced by more powerful and modern guided missiles. They have become guided missile speedboat units. Notwithstanding, they are only suitable for defending the coastal areas and territorial seas and are not capable of carrying out expeditionary operations.

Some people have said: Although the Chinese defense policy has remained unchanged, it is necessary for China to build a small number of aircraft carriers as the international situation develops. For instance, China has extensive coastal areas and territorial waters and its farthest territory is the Nansha Islands. Under special circumstances, it is necessary to develop aircraft carriers to escort oceangoing merchant ships.

However, the giant aircraft carrier has not yet appeared in the Chinese Navy. Once it appears, it will not escape observation by reconnaissance satellites. It is believed that China has already developed the capability to build aircraft carriers. At present, the developing Chinese shipping industry has basically mastered the technique of building vessels with a deadweight of tens of thousands of tons.

China has trained its shipborne aircraft pilots of the first generation. Will they be assigned to aircraft carriers? It may not be so. A report by RENMIN RIBAO last week answered this question.

The report told us how the first batch of China's shipborne aircraft pilots was trained. According to this report, they were ship-based helicopter pilots. Last spring, they made their first long voyage to the South Pacific to carry out the task of remote control at sea and salvage when China was test-firing its intercontinental missiles. It is obvious that they are not aircraft carrier pilots. When China was carrying out its missile tests, the Chinese Navy sent its special mixed forces on a long voyage. It was really an elaborate review of the modernization of the navy.

Beijing has formally disclosed that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the modernization of the people's navy has entered a new stage and opened a new chapter in the military annals.

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